FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 30, 1833. [NO. 843.

…ISHED, WEEKLY,
…J. Hale,
… if paid in advance;
…he year of subscrip-
…he end of the year.

…inserted for sixty cents
… & thirty cents for each
…Advertisers are request-
…f insertions desired, or
…till forbid, and charged

…must be post paid.

…ICE
…es Pensioners
…AROLINA.

…have been prescribed by
…of the Treasury Depart-
…th June, 1833—who re-
…conformed to.—In case
… erasures, or any other
…s, they should be certi-
…de before signing, as in
…material that the name of
… of the Power should be
…t as he signs it. These
…n and after the 4th of

…onal application, will be
…ry papers (having with
…e) as heretofore, at the

… HUSKE, *Agent*,
…*d States, Fayetteville.*

…ly 22, 1833.

…te of Nor… } ss.
… me (A. B.) a Justice
… County aforesaid, per-
… and made oath in due
… identical person named
…te in his possession, of
…owing is a true copy.
…his Certificate of pension,
… of the Pensioner as spelt
…elt by the party signing
…er of Attorney.)
… County, and has resid-
… years past; and that
…d in —
…his — } C. D.
…me,
J. P.
… place of residence.

…e presents, that I, (C.
… Pensioner of the Unit-
…titute and appoint —,
…ey, for me, and in my
… Agent of the United
…s in Fayetteville, State of
…sion from the — day of
… day of — 183 —.
…eal, this — day of —

C. D. [*L. S.*]

…he } ss.
…na, }
…he — day of — 183 —,
… Justice of the Peace in and
…ally appeared C. D., above
…ged the foregoing Power of
… and deed. In testimony
…nto set my hand the day and
…ed.

A. B. *J P.*

…, Clerk of the Court of — County, cer-
… A. B. is a Justice as above, and that
… purporting to be his, is
… thereof, I have hereunto
…nd subscribed my name,
…e year 183 —.

G. H.
…e Court of — County.

…te of Nor… } ss.
…na, }
… day of — 183 —,
…ustice of the Peace, in
…sonally appeared —,
…he foregoing Power of
…th that the same was not
…ny sale, transfer or mort-
… arrears of pension therein
…d by him.

C. D.
… the day and year last above

A. B. *J. P.*

…When a Pen… has neglected for one year,
…more, to cla… pension, additional proof of
…identity will be … uired:—this additional proof
…l be furnished … ably to the subjoined form:

…te of North … ina, }
… }
… a Ma… } ss.
…n the County above named,
…hereby certi… I have the most satisfactory
…ence vis… at — who has this day ap-
…red before … e the oath of identity, is the
…tical person … in the Pension Certificate
… before me, numbered —
… War Office, the — day
…signed by — Secretary of

…hand at — on the day and

A. B. *J P.*

…e evidence is—whether per-
… the affidavits of respectable
…mes.
…nsioner is personally known
…ve form will be dispensed

42-4w.

…he Register and Star, Ra-
…ator; Watchman, Salisbu-
…pectator, Newbern; Star,
…ase give the above three
…eir accounts to the Agent

…BOOKS.

… Turkey and Greece; Wal-
…hiel, by Rev. Geo. Croley;
…rone, by Lady Dacre; Nos.
…s; Young Crusoe, being No.
…ibrary; Abbott's Young Chris-
…. J. T. Thomason; Happiness
…ishop Mant; Scougal's Works.
…sale by E. J. HALE.

CIRCULAR.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
2d Comptroller's Office, July 2d, 1833.

The Agent for paying Pensions }
at — }

SIR: In order to remove any misconceptions that may arise relative to the 4th section of the 1st chapter of the instructions issued from this office, 10th June, 1833, I have thought proper to furnish the Agents with a form for the Clerk's certificate, therein mentioned, which is to be filed by the Agent, who will refer thereto, as often as may be necessary, to ascertain the correctness of the papers certified by the Magistrate named therein. On such certificate being filed with the Agent, the Clerk's certificate at foot of form B, may be dispensed with.

Respectfully, sir, your ob't serv't.
J. B. THORNTON.

Signature of the Magistrate. ( ) Jus. Peace.
State of }
County. } sct.

I, Clerk of the Court, of the County and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that is a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county, duly commissioned and qualified; that his commission was dated on the day of 18 , and will expire on the day of 18 , and that his signature above written is genuine.

Given under my hand and the seal of said county, [L. S.] this day of 18 .

Clerk.

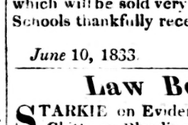
N. B. Editors of papers throughout the U. S. will confer a favor on the numerous pensioners of the Government by inserting the above in their respective papers.

July 12, 1833.

PENSIONER'S BLANKS
For sale at this Office.

☞ A Baptist CAMP MEETING will commence on Thursday the 1st day of August next, at Cedar Creek Meeting House, Cumberland County, nine miles South East of Fayetteville. July 23.—3w.

SODA WATER For sale by
R. MAYNARD & CO.
July 23, 1823. 42tf.



The Subscriber wishes to purchase
5000 lbs. new Feathers,
—ALSO—
5000 lbs. Wool for which liberal prices will be given.
WILL. O JEEFREYS.
July 23, 1833. tf.

Notice.

IN reply to an advertisement published some time ago, by Martha Newberry, respecting the payment of two notes of hand, made by said Martha Newberry to Jonathan Evans, Administrator of the Estate of Isaac Newberry, transferred by said Administrator to Jesse Newberry, one note for $313 18, dated 6th February, 1819; another for $89, dated 6th May, 1819; I state that neither of the said notes has ever been paid, and that they are still due, and I am determined shall be collected. This 16th of July, 1833.

[2w.] JESSE NEWBERRY.

State Bank of N. Carolina.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the Notes of the issue of the Fayetteville Branch of the State Bank of North Carolina, will be redeemed on demand at the counter of the Office Bank of the United States in Fayetteville; which Bank will in future act as our Agent for that purpose.

D. W. STONE, Pres't.
July 15, 1833. 41-6wp.

Sunday School Depository.

THE Subscriber has just received a large assortment of

Sunday School Books,

Comprising a few copies of nearly every work issued by the American Sunday School Union, which will be sold very low. Orders from Sunday Schools thankfully received.

E. J. HALE.
June 10, 1833.

Law Books, &c.

STARKIE on Evidence; Kent's Commentaries; Chitty on Pleading; do. on Bills; Tidd's Practice and Appendix; Mitford's Pleading; Adams on Ejectment; Chitty's Blackstone; Comyn on Contracts; Saunders on Pleading and Evidence; Selwyn's Nisi Prius; Maddock's Chancery. With a variety of other new Books, just rec'd for sale by
E. J. HALE.
July 8.

Stop the Runaway.
20 DOLLARS REWARD,

WILL be paid for the apprehension and commitment to any jail in Georgia, South Carolina, or North Carolina—my negro boy *RICHARD* or *DICK*, as he sometimes calls himself Richard absconded from my house on the 11th of this month, and I suppose he is attempting to make his way to Fayetteville, North Carolina, from which place he was brought within the last 12 months. He is eighteen or twenty years of age, about five feet nine inches high—dark complected, has a down cast look when spoken to—he is rather square built, with a round face, and if I recollect aright, has a small scar or dimple on one of his cheeks. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension, and any information respecting him, thankfully received by the subscriber at Lexington, Oglethorpe County, Georgia.

THOS. C. BILLUPS.
July 2. 40-4w.

State of North Carolina.
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1833.

Elijah Morris, }
vs } *Original Attachment, Levied on Land.*
Alexander McDugald. }

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant in this case, resides out of the State, therefore *It is ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six weeks, that the Defendant appear at next Court, at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in August next, and then and there replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him agreeable to the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, *Cornelius Dowd*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the third Monday of May, A D. 1833.

CORN'S DOWD, *Clk.*
July 2. 40-6w.

CHEAP PAPER,
For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Money Wanted.

ALL those indebted to the Subscriber by Note or Account, and particularly those in the country, are earnestly requested to call and settle the same immediately, as further indulgence cannot be given; those failing to do so, may expect to find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
Fayetteville, July 2, 1833. 39-6w.

$5 REWARD.

ESCAPED from the custody of the Subscriber, Jailer for the County of Cumberland, on or about the 28th of May past, negro boy

LEWIS,

Said to be the property of Maurice Waddell, of Moore County. He is about 14 years of age, and of dark complexion. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me in the town of Fayetteville.

FREDERICK MOORE, *Jailer.*
June 28, 1833. 39-6w.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received, Tale of Alroy, by author of Vivian Grey, &c.; Our Island; Wacousta, a Tale; Reminiscenses of Spain; Biography of good Women; Stanly Buxton; Memoirs of the Duchess of St. Leu; Frankinstein; Zorab; Stuart's 3 years in North America; Verplanck's Discourses; Rosine Laval, by the author of Swallow Barn; Euler's Letters on Nat. Philosophy, being Nos. 55 and 56 of Harper's Fam. Library; Chronology, key to History, and Statistics; Smith & Dwight's Travels in Armenia; No. 1 to No. 6 Scott's Novels, at the very low price of 37½ cts each Novel; Nos. 9, 10 and 11 Boys' and Girls' Library, containing American History; Chalmer's Works; Dick's Christian Philosophy; Watson's &c. Evidences of Christianity; Britian's Apology; Saint's Pocket Book; Pulpit Assistant; Washington Irving's Works; Irving's Columbus; Life of Livingston; Life of Milton; Manual Labor Report; Abbott's Natural History; Phillips, Curran and Grattan; Memoirs of Duchess d'Abrantes; Blackall on Dropsy; Paris Pharmacologia; Faithorn on Liver; Hall on Blood Letting; Smith on Fevers; Wood and Bache's American Dispensatory; Thompson on Inflammation; Gould's Pleadings; Ainsworth's Dictionary; Grove's Greek and English do; Boy's Book; Girl's Book; New York Reader, parts 1 and 2; Parley's Rome; Child's Friend; Irving's Catechism of History; Child's Book on the Soul; Dictionary Spelling Book; Symbolical Primers; Union Bible Questions; Flute Music, &c. For sale by

E. J. HALE.
June 25, 1833.

Just Received and for Sale,

40 Barrels MACKEREL, No. 3,
8 half barrels do, No. 2,
75 kegs Nails.

By W. WHITEHEAD.
June 25, 1833.

Sugar and Coffee.

Just received by Steamboat John Walker.

20 Hhds. SUGAR,
60 bags prime Coffee,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER JOHN WALKER,

10 Hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugar,
50 bags green Coffee, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
June 2. 38-tf.

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS,
Cheap for Cash.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his frends and the public generally, that he has taken that old and well known Stand lately occupied by Mr. H. L. Jones, at the corner of Market Square and Gillespie street, where may be found at all times, a general and well selected Stock of

Boots and Shoes,

Fresh and direct from the Manufactories, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds, selected particularly for the town trade, where Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Country Merchants would also do well to call and examine before purchasing, as my Stock is all fresh and good, and prices much reduced. By strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. My Stock consists in part, of the following viz.

Ladies fine prunella and seal skin Slips, seal skin Bootees, Morocco Bootees and walking Shoes,
Misses' seal skin Bootees and Shoes.
Men's stout pegged Brogans,
Ditto ditto sewed ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto Shoes,
Ditto ditto pegged ditto,
Ditto fine calf sewed ditto,
Ditto ditto do do Shoetees,
Ditto fine calf sewed Boots,
Ditto ditto nailed ditto,
Ditto stout pegged ditto,
HATS—Men's and boys fine and wool Hats,
ALSO, an assortment of traveling Trunks & Bags,
FISH—A few boxes prime Cod Fish,
SOAP—50 boxes No. 1 bar Soap, a prime article,
A few boxes perfumed shaving ditto,
CARDS—Whittemore's No. 10 cotton Cards, and No. 6 wool,
ALSO, writing and letter Paper.

L. R. BRADLEY.
Fayetteville, March 2. 24tf.

REMOVAL.

Dr. James H. Dickson,

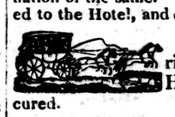
HAS removed to the New Brick Building, on the East side of Green-street, directly opposite the Store of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son, where he offers for sale on reasonable terms, for Cash, or approved credit, a General Assortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,
Shop Furniture, Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs,
Hatters' Materials,
Perfumery, &c.
October 15th, 1832. 2-tf

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.
Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.
June 1, 1833. 35tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has just received a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,
CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Satinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cord,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Erminetts, French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins,
Sarsnetts, Sinchews, & bl'k & blue Gros-de-Naps,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleeched do do.
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Round-abouts,
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,

Crockery, Glass Ware & China,
Paints and Dye Stuffs,
CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach ditto,
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish, &c.

HARDWARE, consisting of

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans.

GROCERIES, consisting of

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

P S.—On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Soal, Upper, and Harness Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, which will be sold or exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices

JNO. C. LATTA.
Person street, 6th door East of Market Square.
April 18, 1833. 29tf

New Store.
LEWIS & ROSS,

HAVE just opened, next door to Doct'r. Jordan's Drug Store (in Green Street, near Eccles' Bridge,) a new and splendid assortment of

Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Rich fig'd Gros-de-Naps,
Coloured Florence Silks,
Blk and blue blk Marceline do,
Sinchews and Sarsnetts,
New style printed Muslins,
Do do Ginghams,
Calicoes of all kinds, some extra rich,
Crape Camblet, a superior article, for Gentlemen's Coats and Pantaloons,
Merino Cassimere,
Light Merseilles Vesting,
Rich fig'd Silk do,
Cambric Jackonet and Swiss Muslins,
Plaid and corded Cambrics,
New and splendid emb'd Crape dress Hdkffs,
Do do printed do do do,
Do do Gause do do do,
Do do 5-4 Crape Shawls,
Do do 5 4 Sewing Silk, do,
White and green Gause Veils,
Ladies' plain and fig'd border Hdkffs and Gentlemen's Silk do,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves,
Hosiery of all descriptions,
4-4 and 6-4 bed Tick,
3 4, 4-4 and 5-4 unbleached Muslins,
4-4 and 5-4 bleached do,
Domestic Stripes and Plaids,
Twilled do and Granderills,
Cotton and Madrass Hdkffs.

—ALSO—

Ladies' Leghorn and Dunstable Hats; Men's Palm leaf do; Combs of all sizes; Gentlemen's white and Blk Satin Beaver Hats; Ladies' Kid Morocco and Prunella Slippers; Gentlemen's Pumps and Calf Boots; Gentlemen's Stocks and Collars. *Also*, a few trunks SUMMER CLOTHING—in a word, all articles that are necessary to complete a good and desirable assortment of Goods—all of which will be sold at wholesale or retail at the lowest prices for *CASH*.

L. & R. will be constantly receiving additional supplies to their present stock, and hope by strict and persevering attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Fayetteville, April 7, 1833. §27-tf.§

Ranaway

FROM the Subscriber, on the 9th inst., a mulat. to Apprentice named ELIJAH REVELS. All persons are forbid harbouring or employing him. A Reward of 5 Cents will be given for his delivery to me, but no expenses paid.

P. PEARCE.
July 16, 1833. 41-3w.

Notice.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA,
15 Hhds. New Orleans SUGAR,
For sale by
JONES FULLER.
April 30, 1833. 30tf.

FOR SALE.

40 CASKS Thomastown Lime in good order,
100 Kegs White Lead ground in Oil,
50 Hhds. Molasses.

J. HUSKE & SON.
May 12, 1833. 32tf.

FOR SALE,

A Very neat Newark built **SULKEY,** upon Elliptic springs.

C. P. MALLETT.
May 6, 1833.

Books and Stationary.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of Miscellaneous, Medical, Law, School, and Blank Books; Gilt and perfumed Letter and note Paper; Laid, vellum and plain Letter and Cap Papers, Fine Cutlery, Prints, Piano Music, &c. &c., selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia, which he will sell low; many articles he believes at a lower price than they can be had at any Book Store in the State. Country Merchants will be supplied at reasonable prices.

In offering to the public a larger stock of Books than has been seen in Fayetteville for many years, the subscriber confidently anticipates an increase of that liberal patronage which the public have extended to foster a respectable establishment of this kind in the chief commercial Town of North Carolina. No exertion will be spared to make it worthy of that patronage.

E. J. HALE.
April 8.

SELECTED FOR THE OBSERVER.

Translated from an India Manuscript.
ON INTEMPERANCE.

The nearest approach thou canst make to happiness on this side of the grave, is to enjoy from Heaven, understanding and health; these blessings if thou possessest and wouldst preserve to old age, avoid the allurements of *voluptuousness*, and fly from her temptations.

When she spreadeth her delicacies on the board, when her wine sparkleth in the cup, when she smileth upon thee, and persuadeth thee to be joyful and happy; then is the hour of danger, and let reason stand firm on her guard: For if thou hearkenest unto the words of her adversary thou art deceived and betrayed. The joy which she promiseth changeth to madness, and her enticements lead on to disease and death. Look round her board, cast thine eyes upon her guests; and observe those who have been allured by her smiles, who have listened to her temptations. Are they not meagre? are they not spiritless and sickly? their short hours of jollity and riot are followed by tedious days of pain and dejection; she hath debauched and palled their appetites, that they have no relish for her nicest dainties: Her votaries are become her victims; the just and natural consequence which God hath ordained in the constitution of things, for the punishment of those who abuse his gifts.

But who is she that with graceful steps, and with a lively air trippeth over yonder plain? The rose blusheth on her cheeks, the sweetness of the morning breatheth from her lips; joy, tempered with innocence and modesty, sparkleth in her eyes; and from the cheerfulness of her heart she singeth as she walketh. Her name is *health*, she is the daughter of exercise, who begot her of temperance; their sons inhabit the mountains that stretch over the northern regions of San Ton Hoe.

They are brave, active, and lively, and partake of all the beauties, and virtues of their sister. Vigour stringeth their nerves, strength dwelleth in their bones, and labor is their delight all the day long, their employments excite their appetites, and the repast of their mother refresheth them.

To calm but the passions is their delight, to conquer evil habits their glory. Their pleasures are moderate, and therefore they endure:—Their repose is short, but undisturbed. Their blood is pure, their minds are serene, and the physician findeth not the way to their habitations. But safety dwelleth not with the sons of men; neither is security found within their gates.—Behold them exposed to new dangers from without, while a traitor within lurketh to betray them. Their health, their strength, their beauty and activity have raised desire in the bosom of Lascivious Love. She standeth in her bower; she courteth their regard; she spreadeth her temptations. Her limbs are soft and delicate; her attire is loose and inviting; wantonness speaketh in her eyes, and on her bosom sitteth temptation. She beconeth with her finger, she wooeth them with her looks, and by the smoothness of her tongue she endeavoreth to deceive. Ah! fly from her allurements; stop thy ears to her enchanting words:—If thou meetest the lauguishing of her eyes; if thou hearest the softness of her voice; if she casteth her arms about thee, she bindeth thee in chains forever. Shame followeth, and disease, want and care and repentance. Enfeebled by dalliance, with luxury pampered, and softened by sloth, strength shall forsake thy limbs, and health thy constitution. Thy days shall be few, and those inglorious; thy griefs shall be many, yet meet with no compassion.

The business of manufacturing books is growing in this country, to a magnitude of which many persons are little aware. One type founding establishment in this city (Conner & Cooke's,) has now in hand, stereotype plates for twelve different editions of the Bible, and seventeen of the Testament, besides various other works. And this is but a small part of the types and stereotypes which are now preparing. In all the arts there are none in which the few last years have produced a more remarkable advance than in those connected with printing. The business of paper-making, type-making, and printing, have in several important departments been thoroughly revolutionized, and other revolutions are just beginning to develope themselves. When the price has remained stationary, the change has been in quality.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

The Swash below Newbern has been improved so as to admit the passage of vessels over it drawing 7 feet 8 inches.

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS.

Canal Tolls.—The tolls collected on all the canals of the State, for the month of June, amount to the sum of $174,646 90—being $4,260 38 more than the receipts of the corresponding month of the last season. The following statement exhibits the sum received on each canal for the month of June, to wit:

On the Erie Canal	$148,170 46
Champlain canal	21,165 24
Cayuga and Seneca canal	2,411 17
Oswego canal	2,900 03
	$176,646 90

The whole sum received for tolls from the opening of navigation to the 30th of June, two months and eight days, is $500,211 94 cents; being $58,240 96 more than the receipts up to the same period in 1832.

Philadelphia and Trenton Rail road.—This work is progressing with great rapidity. The road is graded from Morrisville to Bristol, and it is expected to be ready for transportation by the 1st of October next.

The Monmouth, (N. J.) Enquirer says:—"some 50 years ago, a poor Irishman emigrated to this country and settled in the county of Middlesex, in this state, in a little shantee, to which were attached some half-dozen acres of light land; whilst located there he became the father of several children, and amongst the rest of the present John McLean, now one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the U. States."

The citizens of Richmond are projecting a road from the capital to the Potomac, and finally in all human probability, if the spirit of speculation keeps the same channel a few years—the road will terminate on the levels of New Orleans.

Connecticut Journal.

The General Government ought to undertake the building of a Rail Road from Washington to New Orleans. Immense as is the distance for such a purpose, yet on the sea coast the ground is so level, the materials so near at hand, that the expense would not be half what one would imagine. Wild as the idea of such a rail road now seems, yet it is not so wild as the project of De Witt Clinton seemed to many. There are many of us, who if we live to the common age of man, will see the work done—provided, always, the Union is not destroyed.

Portland Adv.

The grand diseratum of Perpetual Motion has been *again* discovered. The *Universal* of Monte Video states, that M. Pierre Pene, a French watch maker in that place, after employing himself many years on the subject, effected the grand discovery, which was to have been ushered upon the world some time in May last.

Buried Alive.—A woman, sometime during this week, who was supposed to be dead, was prepared for the grave and put into her coffin, which was fastened down, but happily revived before she was interred, and is now, we are informed, convalescent and likely to recover. We mention this fact more as a caution than for any other reason.—*St Louis Times.*

As it should be.—One Joseph Mathews, "down east," who advertises his spouse in "due form of law," was induced to publish the following—"Whereas, my wife Irena, like Noah's Dove, has returned to my bed, and behaves as a pleasant wife—this is, therefore, to revoke my former advertisement."

East and West.—The Editor of the Portland Advertiser, whose letters, during a tour through the Southern and Western States, have furnished entertainment and instruction for most of the newspaper readers in the Union, since his return from that tour, has taken a trip in another direction. He says:

"Some thirty days ago I was inquiring in Cincinnati for the West, and they said it was among 'the Hoosiers' of Indiana, or 'the Suckers' of Illinois—cant names given to the residents of these States. Some thirty-five days ago I was even there, and they said the West was off in Missouri, across the Father of Waters. I stopped some forty day ago on the borders of Missouri, and there the West was in the Rocky Mountains, or among 'the Snake Indians,' or 'the Smackchops' of the Oregon Territory. It was the work of a dozen years to find the West—and so in despair I hurried home to see where the East was. But where is the East? Even that is disputed. Ask a man in Washington, where down East is, and he locates it in Boston. In Boston it is in Portland. Here it is at Bangor, and Eastport is the end of the East, but there they say it is Halifax, or the Miramichi or Labrador. The truth is, our country, of itself, without the provinces, is of such immense extent, that the eye running over the map, taking all in at one view, cannot understand its vastness, and the unbounded variety of employments in which men are engaged. Let one see the villages and towns from the Passamaquaddy to the Mississippi, here the millman sawing wood into all variety of forms—there the sugar and rice planters gathering rich treasures from a bountiful soil—here the fisherman anchoring his little bark among our rocky islands, and there the boatman floating hundreds and hundreds of miles with his cargo of knicknackeries—let one see all this in a short time, and shift rapidly from village to village—and he must feel that this of ours is no common land, whose destiny, if linked as one, even prophecy will dare not pre-announce."

The penal code of Alabama is rigorous and sanguinary to a degree unparalleled in the Union. A man is under sentence of death in that State for having passed a counterfeit Mexican dollar.

Communications.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OBSERVER.

Sir:—In several late numbers of the No. Ca. Journal, I have noticed publications inimical to the United States Bank, which are doubtless intended to operate upon the pending Congressional Election, in this District. To counteract the insidious purpose of these papers, I ask the favor of you to insert the enclosed Report of the Committee of Finance of the Senate of the United States, made in 1830. The Committee consisted of Gen'l Samuel Smith of Maryland, Wm. Smith of South Carolina, Wm. R. King of Alabama, Josiah S. Johnston of Louisiana, and Mr. Silsbee of Massachusetts. The Report was from the pen of the first named gentleman, who, with the second and third named, were, and are still, the warm friends of the Administration. Let the *People* read it.

Yours, &c. Q.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
MARCH 29, 1830.

Mr. *Smith*, of Maryland, made the following REPORT:

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred a resolution, of the 30th December, 1829, directing the Committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing an uniform National currency for the United States, and to report thereon to the Senate, report:

That nothing short of the imperative order of the Senate could induce the committee to enter on a subject so surrounded with difficulty. They undertake it with diffidence and a distrust of their capacity to elucidate a subject that has engaged many nations, and the pens of the ablest writers, without, as yet, coming to any definite conclusion. It still remains to be determined, What is the soundest and most uniform currency? One nation assumes one system, another a different plan. In one nation, a plan is devised, and succeeds for a time by prudent and restrictive emissions. Elated with success, larger and more extensive emissions are risqued; a rapid nominal rise of all property takes place; the people are not aware that such nominal rise is the effect of depreciation; the bubble bursts, and ruin to the unsuspecting, is the consequence. All history shows such a result in several nations, and particularly in that of the United States. The Committee, engaged on a variety of subjects, cannot devote so much time to the resolution as the mover must believe would be necessary to develop fully the question before them, to wit: A sound and uniform National Currency. Presuming, from the tenor of the resolution, that the uniform National Currency proposed, must be prepared by the National Government, circulated under its authority, and maintained by its credit, the committee have complied with the instruction of the Senate, by endeavoring to devise some plan, through which the agency of the Government, in such a measure, could be safe, or useful; but, after giving to it all the consideration they could bestow, their reflections have resulted in a belief that any such measure must resolve itself, at last, into a mere system of paper money, issued by the Government. The resort to the issue of a paper money, has been often the desperate expedient of the wants of a nation. It has then found its justification only in the necessity which created it: yet such are its inevitable evils, that every prudent Government has, the moment its pressing exigencies permitted, returned to the only safe basis of a circulating medium, the precious metals, and the private credits attached to the use of them. Such were the expedients of the Government of the United States during its two wars; such its immediate abandonment of them at the return of peace. But, in the present condition of the Treasury of the United States, with a revenue far beyond its wants, with a debt almost nominal, and hastening to its entire extinguishment, such a measure is not needed by the interests of the Government, nor is there the slightest indication of its being demanded by the wants of the country. Of such an issue of paper money, the Executive at Washington would be the natural fountain,—the agents of the Executive, the natural channels. The individuals, and corporations, and States, who borrowed it, must become debtors to the Government; and the inevitable consequence would be, the creation of a monied engine of direct dependence on the officers of Government, at variance with the whole scheme of our institutions. The limit to which this currency should be issued, the persons to whom it should be lent, the securities taken for its repayment, the places where it should be redeemed, involve great complication and great hazard, regarding it merely in a financial point of view, while, on more enlarged considerations of political expediency, the objections to it are, in the opinion of the committee, insuperable and fatal.

Believing such a scheme to be impracticable, the committee were consoled with the reflection, that it is *unnecessary*, as they are satisfied that the country is in the enjoyment of an uniform National currency, not only sound and uniform in itself, and perfectly adapted to all the purposes of the Government and the community, but more sound and uniform than that possessed by any other country. The importance of this truth will justify the committee in stating some details to establish it.

The currency of the United States, the only legal currency, is gold and silver. All debts to the Government, and all debts to individuals, being received in that medium, and in no other. As, however, the amount of coin requisite for these purposes would be unmanageable and inconvenient, the United States, like other commercial countries, have adopted the system of making credit supply many of the uses of coin: and numerous banking companies have been established, issuing notes, promising to pay on demand, gold and silver. The Government of the United States has established one of a similar character; and for the convenience of the community, the public revenue is collected in gold and silver, the notes of the Bank of the United States, and the notes of such solvent State banks, as the Bank of the United States and its branches will receive as cash.

The currency, therefore, of the United States, in its relation to the Government of the U. States, consists of gold and silver, and of notes equivalent to gold and silver. And the inquiry which naturally presents itself, is, whether this mixed mass of currency is sound and uniform for all the practical purposes of the Government, and the trade of the Union. That it is so, will appear from the following facts:

1st. The Government receives its revenue from
343 Custom Houses,
42 Land Offices,
8,004 Post Offices,
134 Receivers of Internal Revenue,
37 Marshals,
33 Clerks of Courts.

These, with other receiving officers, which need not be specified, compose an aggregate of more than 9,000 persons, dispersed through the whole of the Union, who collect the public revenue. From these persons, the Government has, for the ten years preceding the 1st of January, 1830, received two hundred and thirty millions, sixty-eight thousand, eight hundred and fifty-five dollars and seventeen cents, ($230,068,855 17.) This sum has been collected in every section of this widely extended country. It has been disbursed at other points, many thousand miles distant from the places where it was collected; and yet it has been so collected and distributed, without the loss, as far as the committee can learn, of a single dollar, and without the expense of a single dollar to the government. That a currency, by which the Government has been thus enabled to collect and transfer such an amount of revenue to pay its army and navy, and all its expenses, and the national debt, is unsafe and unsound, cannot readily be believed: for there can be no surer test of its sufficiency, than the simple fact that every dollar received in the form of a bank note, in the remotest parts of the interior, is, without charge, converted into a silver dollar, at every one of the vast number of places where the service of the Government requires its disbursement. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report of the 6th of December, 1828, declares that, during the four years preceding, the receipts of the Government had amounted to more than ninety-seven millions of dollars, and that "all payments on account of the public debt, whether for interest or principal: all on account of pensions; all for the civil list; for the army; for the navy; or for whatever purpose wanted, in any part of the Union, have been punctually met." The same officer states, that "it is the preservation of a good currency that can alone impart stability to property, and prevent those fluctuations in its value, hurtful alike to individuals, and to national wealth. This advantage, the *Bank has secured to the* community, by confining within prudent limits its issues of paper," &c. &c.

2d. If this currency is thus sound and uniform for the Government, it is not less so to the community.

The basis of all good currency, should be the precious metals, gold and silver; and in a mixed currency of paper circulating with gold or silver, and convertible into it, the great object to be attained is, that the paper should always be equal to gold or silver; that is, it should always be exchangeable for gold or silver. Such a currency is perfect, uniting the convenience of a portable material with the safety of a metallic medium. Now it cannot be doubted, that throughout this whole country, the circulating bank notes are equal to specie, and convertible into specie. There may be, and probably are, exceptions; because among banks, as among men, there are some who make a show of unreal strength. But it is a fact, so familiar to the experience of every citizen in the community, as to be undeniable, that, in all the Atlantic and commercial cities, and generally speaking, throughout the whole country, the notes of the State banks are equal to gold or silver. The committee do not mean to say that there may not be too many banks, or that insolvencies do not occasionally occur among them; but as every bank which desires to maintain its character, must be ready to make settlements with the bank of the United States, as the agent of the Government, or be immediately discredited, and must therefore keep its notes equal to gold or silver, there can be little danger to the community, while the issues of the banks are restrained from running to excess, by the salutary control of the Bank of the United States, whose own circulation is extremely moderate, compared with the amount of its capital. Accordingly, the fact is, that the general credit of the banks is good, and that their paper is always convertible into gold or silver, and for all local purposes forms a local currency equivalent to gold and silver. There is, however, superadded to this currency, a general currency more known, more trusted; and more valuable than the local currency, which is employed in the exchanges between different parts of the country. These are the notes of the national bank. These notes are receivable for the Government, by the 9,000 receivers, scattered throughout every part of the country. *They are in fact, in the course of business, paid in gold or silver, though they are not legally, or necessarily so paid, by the branches of the bank in every section of the Union.* In all commercial places they are received, in all transactions, without any reduction in value, and never, under any circumstances, does the paper, from the remotest branches, vary beyond a quarter of one per cent. in its actual exchange for silver. Here, then, is a currency as safe as silver; more convenient, and more valuable than silver, which, through the whole Western and Southern, and interior parts of the Union, is eagerly sought in exchange for silver; which in those sections, often bears a premium paid in silver, which is throughout the Union equal to silver in payment to the Government and payments to individuals in business, and which, whenever silver is needed in any part of the country, will command it, without the charge of more than a slight fraction of a per centage. By means of this currency, funds are transmitted at an expense less than in any other country. In no other country can a merchant do what every citizen of the United States can do—deposite, for instance, his silver at St. Louis, or Nashville, or New Orleans, and receive notes, which he can carry with him 1,000 or 1,500 miles, to the Atlantic cities, and there receive for them an equivalent amount of silver, without any expense whatever; and in no possible event, an expense beyond a quarter of one per cent. If, however, a citizen does not wish to incur the anxiety of carrying these notes with him, or to run the hazard of the mail, he may, instead of them, receive a draft, payable to himself or his agent alone, so as to ensure the receipt of an equal amount, at an expense of not one half, and often not one-fourth, of the actual cost of carrying the silver. The owner of funds, for instance at St. Louis or Nashville, can transfer them to Philadelphia for one-half per cent.; from New Orleans, generally, without any charge at all—at most, one-half per cent.; from Mobile, from par to one-half per cent.; from Savannah, at one-half per cent.; and from Charleston, at from par to one-quarter per cent.

This seems to present a state of currency approaching as near to perfection as could be desired; for here is a currency issued at twenty-four different parts of the Union, obtainable by any citizen who has money or credit When in his possession, it is equivalent to silver in all his dealings with all the 9,000 agents of the Government throughout the Union. In all his dealings with the interior, it is better than silver; in all his dealings with the commercial cities, equal to silver; and if, for any purpose, he desires the silver with which he bought it, it is at his disposal, almost universally, without any diminution, and never more than a diminution of one quarter per cent. It is not easy to imagine, it is scarcely necessary to desire, any currency better than this.

It is not among its least advantages, that it bears a proper relation to the real business and exchanges of the country; being issued only to those whose credit entitles them to it, increasing with the wants of the active operations of society, and diminishing, as these subside, into comparative inactivity. While it is the radical vice of all Government paper to be issued without regard to the business of the community, and to be governed wholly by considerations of convenience to the Government.

After escaping so recently from the degradation of a depreciated paper currency, the committee would abstain from every thing which might, however remotely, revive it. The period is not remote when, in the language of the late Secretary of the Treasury, the country was oppressed by a "currency without any basis of coin, or other effective check, and of no value, as a medium of remittance or exchange, beyond the jurisdiction of the State whence it had been issued—a currency that not unfrequently imposed upon the Treasury the necessity of meeting, by extravagant premiums, the mere act of transferring the revenue, collected at one point, to defray unavoidable expense at another." It is still within the recollection of the Senate, when, at the seat of Government itself, specie could only be had at 20 or 22 per cent in exchange for the bank paper promises to pay specie; that for bank notes of Baltimore, 2 per cent were paid; for those of Philadelphia, 6 to 7 per cent; for those of New York, 15 to 16 per cent; and for those of Boston, 20 to 22 per cent; ruinous inequalities, which have now happily disappeared.

The soundness of the currency may be further illustrated by the present condition of the foreign exchanges.

Exchange on England is, at the present moment more than 1 per cent under par; that is, more than one per cent in favor of the United States. This being the real fact, disguised by the common forms of quoting exchange on England at between 8 and 9 per cent premium.

It would lead the committee too far from its present purpose to explain that the original estimate of the American dollar, as being worth 4 shillings and sixpence, and that, therefore, the English pound sterling is worth $4 44, is wholly erroneous, and occasions a constant misapprehension of the real state of our intercourse with Great Britain. The Spanish dollar has not for a century, been worth four and sixpence: the American dollar never was; and whatever artificial value we may assign to our coins, is wholly unavailing to them in the crucibles of London or Paris. According to the latest accounts from London, at the close of December last, the Spanish dollar, instead of being worth 4 shillings and sixpence, or 54 pence, was worth only 49½ pence; the American dollar at least one fourth per cent less; so that, to produce one hundred times four and sixpence, it would be necessary to send to England, not 100 dollars, but 109 1-16 Spanish dollars, or 109¼ of the United States' dollar. If to this be added the expenses and charges of sending the money and converting it into English gold, it will cost 111; so that 111 is, at this moment, the real par of exchange between the U. States and England. If, therefore, a bill at sight can be procured for less than this sum, or a bill at 60 days for one per cent less, say 110 per cent. it is cheaper than sending silver; that is to say: he who has silver to send to England can purchase a bill on London for a greater amount than he would get if he shipped the silver itself, and of course the exchange would be in favor of the United States against England. Now, such bills can be bought at a less rate, by more than one per cent in every city in the U. States.

This fact is conclusive as to the state of the currency. If the bank notes of the country were not equal to specie, specie would be at a premium, which it no where is at present. If the currency were unsound, more must be paid of that currency in order to produce an equal amount of coin in another country, where these Bank notes do not circulate. But if, as is the case at present, the bank notes are convertible into specie: if you can buy with bank notes as much as you can buy with silver; and if, in the transactions of the country abroad, the merchants, who, if the notes were not equal to coin, would go to the bank and ship the coin, can pay as much debt in foreign countries with the notes as by sending the coin; there seems nothing wanting to complete evidence of the soundness and uniformity of the currency.

On the whole, the committee are of opinion that the present state of the currency is safe for the community, and eminently useful to the Government; that, for some years past, it has been improving by the infusion into the circulating medium of a larger portion of coin, and the substitution of the paper of more solvent banks in lieu of those of inferior credit; and that, if left to the progress of existing laws and institutions, the partial inconveniences which still remain, of the paper currency of the last war, will be wholly and insensibly remedied. Under these circumstances they deem it prudent to abstain from all legislaion; to abide by the practical good which the country enjoys, and to put nothing to hazard by doubtful experiments.

The committee submit, for the information of the Senate, certain questions propounded to the President of the Bank of the United States, together with his answers thereto, and a document furnished by that officer, shewing the rates of exchange at which drafts are drawn by the Bank of the United States and its offices of discount and deposite; and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Questions submitted to the President of the Bank of the United States with his answers.

Question 1. When the Bank went into operation, was not Philadelphia paper ten per cent. worse than Boston, and that much better than Baltimore.

Answer. *Philadelphia paper was 17 per cent. worse than Boston paper—9 to 9½ worse than New York paper—4½ better than Baltimore.*

Q. 2 Were not the State banks indebted to the Government in large sums, which they could not have paid in Sound currency, (if so, to what amount?) And did not the Bank in many instances assume those debts, and pay them in sound currency, (if so, to what amount?) and indulge those Banks until it was convenient for them to pay? and did not the Bank lose money by such indulgence?

A. In the years 1817 and 1818, the Government transferred to the Bank at Philadelphia, from the State institutions, 7,472,419 87, which was cashed, and $3,336,691 67 of special deposite, to be collected by the bank, making $10,809,111 54. The loss sustained by the Bank, I cannot estimate. I should willingly compromise for a loss of only $200,000.

Q. 3. Has the bank at any time oppressed any of the State Banks?

A. Never. There are very few banks which might not have been destroyed by an exertion of the power of the bank. None have ever been injured. Many have been saved. And more have been, and are constantly relieved, when it is found that they are solvent but are suffering under temporary difficulty.

Q. 4 When a State bank becomes indebted to the bank to an improper extent, what course do you pursue? Do you let them go beyond a certain amount and what is that amount?

A. The great object is to keep the State banks within proper limits; to make them shape their business according to their means. For this purpose they are called upon to settle; never forced to pay specie, if it can be avoided, but payment is taken in their bills of exchange, or suffered to lie occasionally until the bank can turn round; no amount of debt is fixed, because the principle we wish to establish is, that every bank should always be ready to provide for its notes.

Q. 5. If you give drafts on any of the branches, or from one branch on another, or on the mother bank, what is the commission charged.

A. The charge for drafts is less than the transportation of specie. I send a detailed statement on this point.

Q. 6 Do you, and at every branch, pay specie on demand? Has there ever been a refusal?

A. Never.

Q. 7. Can you state whether specie is more or less abundant in the United States at present, than at any former period?

A. At the present moment, I think, specie is more abundant than usual. It comes in as usual. And the state of the exchanges with Europe is such that it is cheaper to buy bills, than to ship coin. The bank had, on the first instant, $7,608,000, which is more than it has had for nine years past.

Q. 8. When the debt is annually paid off to foreigners, do they remit in specie or bills of exchange? Do you supply the means in either way?

A. When foreigners are paid off, a part is reinvested in other stocks, a part goes in bills, a considerable portion of which are bills of the bank. Specie is never resorted to unless the bill market is so high as to make that mode of remittance cheaper.

Q. 9. Since you commenced the purchase and sale of bills of exchange, has the rate varied; if so, to what extent?

A. The operations of the bank in exchanges has had the effect of preventing the great fluctuations to which they were previously liable.

Q. 10. What is the reason that exchange on England continues above what was formerly considered the par, that is, the dollar valued at 4*s.* 6*d.* sterling? Is it that the intrinsic value of the dollar has been found to be less than 4*s.* 6*d?* If so, what is that intrinsic value?

A. The reason is that we choose to call our dollar 4*s.* 6*d.* when it never has been worth four and sixpence, and of course when it goes abroad, it is estimated not by the name we give it, but according to its real value.

COMMUNICATED.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, *Spring Term*, 1833.

We, the Grand Jurors for the County of Moore, being impressed with the evil tendency of the use of ardent spirits, do resolve, that we will not, directly or indirectly support the interest, either public or private, of any person who shall come out as a candidate for the General Assembly, or any public office in the County, provided they indulge themselves in the pernicious practice of treating with ardent spirits.

Resolved, That the above resolution be in force for the present year.

JOHN PATTERSON, *Foreman.*

Baily Willison,	*Malcom Baker,*
Malcom M'Crimmon.	*Malcom Turner,*
Malcom McAuley,	*Duncan Blue,*
John McDonald,	*William Murchison,*
Patrick Blue,	*Wm. J. McIntosh,*
Daniel McAuley,	*Martin Dye,*
John Nicholson,	*Angus McDonald,*
James W. England,	*John Cole.*
Neven Ray,	

Also signed by thirty other citizens of the County of Moore.

Escape and Recapture of Joel Clough the Murderer.

Clough, the murderer of Mrs. Hamilton, sentenced to be hung on Friday next, made his escape from the Mount Holly state prison, between Saturday and Sunday morning.

Clough had been permitted to have a candle in his room in order to enable him to write in the evening. This candle, on Saturday night, previous to being visited by the Sheriff, he placed in the chimney, and arranged his blanket before it, in such a way as to hide all the beams of the light.—An iron spoon which he probably found in the room,—and which was not known to be in his possession—he had converted into a saw, with which he released himself from chains. Having these matters all arranged, when the Sheriff retired, Clough took his candle, and burnt away a portion of a window sill,—an ordinary wooden frame—by which he tore away the grate, making an opening of six inches by ten, through which he escaped, a short time before day break.

His safe descent to the yard, was effected by means of his blanket, which he had torn into slips, and converted into a rope. When in the yard, he procured two boards, used by the Sheriff to cover celery beds, and by making a kind of bridge, he was enabled to scale the high wall.

His escape was discovered soon after day light, and the jail bell being immediately rung a large number of citizens, and amounting perhaps to 500 in all, assembled, and started in pursuit. Every barn and building in the neighborhood was searched, and the country for miles round scoured, but until evening, without success. The precaution was taken to guard all the outlets, in every direction from the town, so as to render his capture, sooner or later, certain.

Clough was first seen by a colored man, in a swamp, on the Rancocas river about 3 miles west of Mount Holly. It was in the dusk of the evening, and as the fugitive gave an unsatisfactory answer to the negro, he sounded the alarm. The individuals who arrived first were Joel Hollingshead, and John Millvine, the latter a resident of Mount Holly, and well acquainted with Clough. The prisoner denied his name, said he was going to Philadelphia, but allowed himself to be arrested, without offering resistance, though he had an axe in his possession. He had on the same dress that he wore in the prison.

It appears he had secreted himself in the swamp during the whole day, and when taken he was about pursuing his journey by night. He appeared to be much fatigued with his exertions. In the early part of yesterday, he was tracked in the vicinity of the spot where he was afterwards found.

From several circumstances connected with Clough's escape, the supposition that he was aided by confederates, is rendered probable. Inquiries are now on foot, to sift this matter to the bottom.—*Phil. Gaz.*

I served, (says Jefferson in his memoirs) with Gen. Washington in the Legislature of Virginia before the Revolution, and during it, with Doct. Franklin in Congress.—I never heard either of them speak ten minutes at a time, nor to any but the main point which was to decide the question. They laid their shoulders to the great points, knowing that the little ones would follow of themselves.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

MR. J. RANDOLPH OF R.

We understand, that Mr. Randolph's Papers have been ransacked, and that no Will of a later date has been found. The public curiosity has been so much excited upon this subject, that we may be excused for noticing the present state of the facts, as we understand them.

Judge Leigh is said to have in his possession, two Wills in Mr. R's hand-writing—the 1st is dated in January 1822; the 2d in March 1832.

The 1st directs his slaves to be manumitted, and makes provisions for their maintenance, and we believe removal, under the superintendence of Bishop Meade, and of Francis Key, Esq.—and bequeathed the residuum of his Estate to Judge Leigh. This Will is said to have been subsequently "cancelled" by Mr. R. and his signature to have been cut out.

The 2d Will makes no provision for the manumission of his slaves—and its principal legacies are, 1. $10,000 to Judge Henry St. G. Tucker. 2. $10,000 to Judge Leigh. 3. $5000 to John Randolph Leigh, a young son of Judge L. 4. Gascoinge and a filly and some plate to Mr. John Wickham. 5. Two fillies and a pair of candlesticks to Mr. Macon. 6. His carriage and horses, and some French Plate to Dr. Brockenbrough—and the residue of his Estate to the eldest son of his niece, Mrs. Bryant of Gloucester, a daughter of Judge Coalter—with the reversion, in case of the death of the boy about 20 months old, without heir, to the eldest son of Judge H. St. G. Tucker.—and in case of *his* death, to the Judge's next son, &c. &c.

This last Testament will probably be offered for probat to the next Charlotte Court. It may perhaps be contested by the trustees for the slaves, upon the ground that the first will may be good—or, it may perhaps be contested by other parties, upon the ground, that neither of the Wills is good—and in this case, that the whole property should be distributed according to the provisions of the Act of Assembly.

It is probable, indeed, that the subject may give rise to some litigation—in which case, it may become hereafter the duty of the Court of Appeals to decide the whole matter.

NEW YORK, July 20.

National Revenue.—It is computed that the public revenue at this port has somewhat exceeded one million of dollars per month since the commencement of the current year, and that it will not fall much short of twelve millions for the entire year, at the close of it. At Philadelphia, it amounted to $1,332,77 for the two first quarters of the present year, falling short of the amount received in the corresponding quarters of the last year very nearly a million of dollars; and it is observable that the revenue collected at that port in the first quarter of 1832, is more than the total amount collected the two first quarters of the present year. The duties that accrued at Boston for the two first quarters of 1833, amounted to $1,821,959—falling short of the corresponding quarters of the preceding year in the sum of $825,533; making the deficiency in the receipts from last year, in those two ports, more than one million eight hundred thousand dollars, in the two first quarters. From these indications, and what we gather relative to the receipts, in our other maritime ports, we are led to believe that the deficiencies of the present year from the receipts of the last, will be little short of ten millions, instead of six, as Mr. Secretary McLane computed, under the reduced tariff.—*Com. Advertiser.*

From the Pennsylvanian.

We have procured from the Collector of this port the following statement of the duties accruing at Philadelphia:—

The first quarter 1833 was -	$797,316 23
Second " " - -	525,456 00
	1,323,772 23
First quarter 1832 - - -	1,332,479 93
Second " " - - -	977,698 56
	2,310,178 49

Railroad Accident.—We learn that yesterday, whilst the locomotive with a train of cars was passing on the Shenectady and Saratoga rail road near Ballston, it came in contact with a cow, which had run upon the track. The locomotive passed over the cow and was thrown off the track with considerable damage: the next adjoining car passed over the cow, but held on the track: the other cars were thrown off the track, and the passengers more or less injured, but none seriously.—*Albany Augus.*

Florida.—Doubt can no longer exist that the productions of the West Indies may be profitably cultivated on the Peninsula of Florida. The sloop *Capital* arrived yesterday from near Cape Florida, with a quantity of Bananas, Plantains and Limes, as a part of her cargo, being the first shipment, for commercial purposes, of fruit produced at that place.

A bunch of the Bananas, and a bunch of the Plaintains, may be seen at this office: also a few of the Limes. They are all remarkably fine.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Death bed Advice.—The following is said to be the last advice of an aged man to his children. "My children—I am dying, and have no strength to exhort you; follow my example, live honestly, serve God, and take the newspapers." A most excellent piece of advice. The editor of the Doylestown Democrat says that if we had been at his elbow as the U. S. Gazette has it, we would have been tempted to jog the old gentleman's memory a bit, to put in a saving clause, very important to us of the quill, viz—and pay for them. The editor is right so far as he goes—pay for them is well, but pay for them in advance is better.

FOREIG

Eight days later from ... new packet ship Virginia, ... which sailed from Liverpo... we received our files of L... the 8th, London to the 7th ... packet Sully sailed from H... by her arrival we have all ... vre files complete to the ...

The London papers ... esting matter, both in the ... political discussion. No ... slave question, which still ... in the nation alive, the alarm ... Ireland, and a movement ... Lords by which the Minis... a minority, excite much ... The motion related to the ... gal, and the majority against ... twenty.

There was talk of ministe... the King sustained them ... places.

The newly proposed plan ... of W. I. Slavery, are, ... are to be given to the Plan... duty of 3s. per cwt. be imp... ported into England, to pay ... principal of the sum, and ... each day allowed to the ... to buy his freedom at an ... proposed twelve years. ... the question came up in the ... mons, on the 3d. Mr. ... the debate, and spake at ... vor of immediate emancipa... don followed, and for the ... ising, was in favor of imme... tion; but offered an amend... the grant to the Proprietors ... ty millions, and a loan of ... Chancellor thought the sum ... much discussion, Mr. Stan... *gratulated the country, on* ... the *fiat* had gone forth; ... slavery was inevitable; ... was now reduced to the ... sation. The first resolu... and carried; and as Lor... press his motion, the comm... leave to set again.

The account of the attack ... dent, by Lieutenant Randolph ... all the English papers ... merican papers, but almost ... ment.

Much anxiety was felt ... er dates of the Cotton ... will see with pleasure ... risen three-eighths of a per... wards of forty-seven thousand ... sold in Liverpool during ...

An arrangement has been ... tween the English Ministry ... holders of the Bank for ... charter. The question is ... disposed of, and the remov... tainty in which it has been ... lieved to have given new life ...

At Amiens, on the 23d ... ance broke out in consequ... given by the Archbishop, to ... tor of a parish, who had been ... him. The populace became ... order, and resisted it. ... Guards interfered, but were ... Afterwards twelve of the ... secured.

The infant Don Carlos ... taken passage at Lisbon, on ... frigate for Cevitta Vecchia ... cholera, which was spreading ... parts of Portugal.

The revolt against the ... tinople had become gen... in Bosnia and Albania. ... cers had been deprived ... employments. The Greek ... Greneva were also in open ... Turkish government.

An insurrection had broke ... having for its object a ... ment. Avignon, Grenoble, ... were the cities most excited.

From our Liverpool Correspondent.

LIVERPOOL, ... *Dear Sirs,*—The sales of Cotton ... been more extensive than in any ... since April 1825, having reached ... viz:—891 bales Sea Island ... stained at 8 @ 11; 13,495 do ... 15,360 do New Orleans at 7 ... bama at 7 @ 8½; 8114 do ... 224 do Egyptian at 7 @ 10; ... 6¾ @ 12; 4811 do E. Indies ... 255. As might be inferred from ... business, we have to notice a ... of ¼ per lb. in the inferior and ... of American, and ¼ in good and ... are ½ per lb. higher within the ... and the market has a firm appearance ... tors have taken 11,000 Americans ... and 2700 E. India; and imported ... sorts; and the import of the ...

We observe by the last ... ner's Turf Register, that the ... Sir Archy died on the 7th of ... Archy was bred in North Ca... the time of his death, was about ... of age. In regard to the num... lence on the turf of his immediate ... ants, he was the most remarkable ... which we have any authentic account ... Charles, one of his most distinguished ... died also on the same day.

29, 1833.

Impudence.—A northern ... mends the study and practice ... as essential to the success of a ... life. Impudence may have ... but it never made any man ... There are but two classes of ... ent in circumstances, but ... in quality, who are permitted ... dent without restraint, and ... gar poor and the vulgar rich.

Two Rifles with steel mo... fully engraved, have been ... by Messrs. Allen & Barber ... Mass. for an English gentle... ta. They cost 100 dollars ...

RAW ... Subscribers ... thousand ... duce. ... y of the ...

Cau... the 29th inst., ... from my pla... ried off, probabl... This is to forewa... as no other pe... She is a likely ... ite black, rather ... habit of throwi... goggins is a stou... its of age, black ... uick spoken. A ... recovery of the ... orn Falls, Chathe...

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 30, 1833.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Sampson County, July 20, 1833.

Mr. HALE: When we were together, a short time since, I promised to send you some account and description of the GAMA GRASS, with the result of such experiments as I had made with it.

The first notice I saw of this Grass, was by Doctor Hardeman, of Missouri; whose account of its wonderful production, and valuable properties, may be found in the 8th vol. of the American Farmer, page 244. I considered the calculations he made of results, visionary, and had forgotten it.

It, however, attracted the attention of Mr. James Magoffin, of Alabama, who procured some seed, and has, now, been cultivating it several years. The result of his experiments may be seen in the 13th vol. of the American Farmer, pages 50, 143, and 215. Also, in the 4th vol. of the Southern Agriculturalist, pages 312 and 475.

Further experiments with this grass are detailed by Mr. Wm. Ellison, in the 4th vol. of the Southern Agriculturalist, page 404, and the 5th vol. of the same work, page 5. To these several communications, I would refer such of your readers as have those works, for a better and more particular description of the grass, than I can give them. [N. B. Such Farmers as can afford to pay the cost of the American Farmer and Southern Agriculturalist, and neglect to subscribe for them, or one of them, do not deserve the benefit of any improvement or discovery in Agriculture.]

The combined results of the experiments of these gentlemen shew, that the quantity of hay which this grass yields, is far greater than any heretofore tried. That the quality of the hay is equal to any other; and that, both when green, and when cured, it is greedily eaten by stock of all kinds. Mr. Magoffin informs us, he has actually made at the rate of ninety tons of green hay per acre in one year—equal to between 20 and 30 tons of cured hay. Dr. Hardeman states, that a single root, covering a circle, the diameter of which was two feet, yielded at one cutting 52 lbs. of green hay, which when dried weighed 20 lbs.: and consequently, that an acre of ground, filled with roots equally productive, would yield more than 270 tons of hay. However exorbitant these accounts may appear at first, the high standing of these gentlemen leaves no room to doubt their accuracy. My own experiments induce me to believe, that under circumstances, *in all regards* favorable, they may be realised.

Of the immense value of this grass, to us, in a hot climate, and on a sandy soil, no doubt can exist.

I have ascertained the following facts, with certainty. That it grows spontaneously and luxuriantly, in our country, on alluvial bottom, and rotton lime stone lands. I have planted it in a poor sandy loam on a clay foundation, (such as is the general quality of the stiff pine lands of our country,) and on a sand hill, originally as barren, and as arid, as the deserts of Arabia. These soils, *well manured*, produce it abundantly. Even the long drought of 1832, (which, with me, continued from 23d May to 1st August, with the exception of one slight rain on the 9th of July,) did not materially affect its growth. It may be cut as early as the 1st of May, and the cutting repeated every thirty days, until frost. It ought to be planted in drills three feet apart, and two feet space between the roots. An acre will then contain 7,350 roots. A single root, of the second year's growth, (on the dry sand hill,) at three cuttings, has this year already yielded 7½ lbs. of green hay, and will without doubt yield at least as much more before frost. At that rate, an acre of *pure sand hill*, well manured, would yield 55 tons of green hay, equal to about 18 tons of cured hay, of a quality as good as the *best blade fodder*.

In January last, I drilled some seed, in drills two feet apart, with seed dropped at intervals of six inches, intended for transplanting next fall. The whole ground is now covered with a mass of grass 2½ feet high. On the 10th of this month I cut and weighed the product of one drill 35 feet long. It yielded 25 lbs. of green hay, which, when cured, produced 8 lbs. of delightful forage. At this rate, an acre would yield 15,750 lbs. of green hay at one cutting. It may yet be cut three times more, and consequently, the product would be 63,000 lbs. of green hay, from seed planted in Jan'y last. The product of old roots is from two to three fold. These seeds are planted on pine land, with a poor sandy loam on the surface, with a clay foundation —*well manured*. I have not made any experiment with this grass, on any other soils than those above specified, but I know, it grows much more luxuriantly on alluvial bottom, and rotten lime stone lands.

Mr. Magoffin is *certainly mistaken*, when he supposes this grass is found *indigenous, only*, in the western praries. He furnished me with a few seeds of his own raising. I also procured some from Mr. Ellison of South Carolina, which grew in Fairfield District, and some from Gen. Owen, which grew spontaneously on his plantation in Bladen county in this State, on the alluvial soil of the Cape Fear.*

They are all planted near each other; and are, unquestionably, the same species of grass. There is not the least difference between that found in this State, and that from South Carolina. That sent me by Mr. Magoffin, from Alabama, is a little different in colour, being of a paler hue, and of a little finer texture.

This grass is, without doubt, the 'Tripsacum' of botanists. In Elliott's Botany of South Carolina and Georgia, vol. 2d, page 522, two varieties are described:

"1st. Dactyloides.—Root perennial.—Stem 4 to 5 feet long.—Leaves large, 3 feet long, 1½ inch wide.—Flowers, in terminal spikes—Spikes numerous.—Very rare—have only seen it growing on the margin of the Ogeechee river.—Flowers from May to July."

"2d. Monostachyon.—Root, perennial.—Stem, 3 to 5 feet long.—Leaves 1 to 3 feet long, 1 inch wide.—Spike, solitary.—Flowers in terminal spikes.—Grows abundantly on the Sea Islands, (particularly on Paris Island) and along the margin of the salt water.—Flowers from August to October."

For any practical purpose, there is no difference between these two varieties.—They are found growing together.

The following characteristics will render this Grass obvious to common observers:

It grows in tufts or bunches, measuring about two feet across and three in height, which tufts are composed of numerous branches, springing from a common root, which is tuberous in its form for about three inches, and terminates in many small, but strong radicles. These branches, in their origin, form the common root, and have a peculiar arrangement; being produced from two opposite sides of the tuberous portion only, and departing from it at an angle in opposite directions, gives to this part of the plant a flat shape.

The leaves which (previous to the period of flowering) all issue from the root, are of a deep green colour, from 2 to 3 feet long, and from 1 to 1½ inch wide, are shaped like a blade of fodder, but are sawed or rough on the edges, particularly towards the point. The leaves commence in a sheath, at the bottom, which incloses and covers the origin of several other interior leaves. About the last of May, a number of flower stems shoot up from different parts of the bunch, and grow from 3 to 7 feet high, and terminate in one, two, or more finger-like appendages (called by botanists spikes.) The upper end of the spike, resembles a single spike of the tassel of Indian corn, and has a blossom (farina) on it. The seeds, (which vary from 3 to 6 on each spike) are imbedded immediately below this tassel, and when flowering, each has a single tag, of a deep purple colour, resembling the silk of Indian corn. The tassel drops as soon as it has shed its pollen, and then the seeds ripen, one by one, and drop off. The seeds are imbedded on opposite sides of the stem, and attached together, after the manner of the rattles of a rattle snake.

The flower stem is jointed and cloathed with leaves, much shorter than those which proceed from the root, the sheaths of which embrace the stem, to within a short space of the next joint. It is channelled on alternate sides like a stalk of corn. When full grown, it puts out branches at nearly every joint, which terminate and produce seeds like the main stem.

I have been thus particular in my description, to enable persons to search out this grass. I am satisfied it will be the source of much wealth and comfort in our *pine* country particularly. It is *certainly* the spontaneous product of our own State. I know it grows in New Hanover, Brunswick and Bladen Counties, and have been informed it is found in Craven and in Orange, and may, probably, on any of our alluvial bottoms.

Now is the time to search for it. It is in bloom and more readily identified, by the peculiarity of the seed. When not in bloom, it very much resembles some other grasses which are different in their nature, and not so valuable. I might add much more regarding it, but again refer your readers to the essays above referred to.

Very respectfully, yours,
WM. B. MEARES.

We have been requested to insert the following letter from the Hon. L. Bethune to W. F. Strange, Esq., of this town:

"*Fair View, July 19th*, 1833.

"MY DEAR SIR:—Mr. Deberry observed to me, at Rockingham, that there was a report in circulation in Fayetteville, which, if not corrected, was calculated to prejudice his election; viz: "that whilst at Lumberton, we agreed not to attend the Court at Fayetteville."—Now, if there is such a report in circulation, I authorize you to correct it.—We entered into no such stipulation at Lumberton The manner in which I became impressed with the belief, that he would not attend there, was substantially as follows: a few days after the Court in Lumberton, a Mr Harrell, of Montgomery County, who had been in the neighborhood of Lumberton on business, returned by way of my house, and while there, in conversation with some of my family he observed that "Mr Deberry had returned to Montgomery by way of Rockingham." When I heard that, I supposed he would not attend the County Court in Fayetteville, having shortly before attended the Superior Court, and as I was preparing to go to the upper Counties, I came to the conclusion not to attend in Fayetteville.

These are the facts, and as I wish to derive no advantage from false rumours either personally or politically, I wish you to make them known.

L. BETHUNE.

W. Strange, Esq."

FROM THE OXFORD EXAMINER.

"A week or two since, we adverted to what we believed to have been the real designs of the majority of those by whom the late Rail Road or Internal Improvement Convention was called. We said that that Convention was called for one fixed purpose, and that the primary object of its movers was to bolster up one section of the State at the expense of another. We now repeat the assertion, and the proceedings of that body, go directly to confirm our position. The delegation from Cape Fear district, backed by others "drest in a little brief authority," at Raleigh, virtually admitted in convention, this to be the fact."

So far as the Fayetteville delegation are implicated as part of the "delegation from Cape Fear District," we deny the statements made in the above extract, as being without the shadow of a foundation. The Fayetteville delegation had no knowledge of the purposes of the meeting, nor even that such a meeting was contemplated, until the notice convoking it appeared in the Raleigh papers. We thought this scarecrow of a pretended coalition between certain interests in getting up the Convention had been demolished by its President in his closing remarks. They left no room for doubt with any candid mind by whom they were heard, and we regret that the Editor of the Examiner was not there to hear them. We think *he* would have been satisfied.

FROM THE SAME.

"This convention has told us, although in other words, but in language which cannot be misunderstood, that the people of this section of the State shall be taxed to build a Rail Road for the *exclusive benefit* of the Cape Fear, Raleigh and Yadkin interest. It has told us in language by no means unintelligible, that the State will not apply a farthing for the promotion of the Roanoke interest; and furthermore, we are informed that we may petition to the next Legislature for a charter, and that we shall be refused, even if all the stock can be raised within ourselves. This too, from that convention which assembled to promote *the interests of North Carolina, the whole of North Carolina and nothing but North Carolina.* Who before ever heard of such proceedings?

We will answer the Examiner's question, —that *no one* ever before heard of such proceedings, because in fact no such proceedings ever took place. The Examiner has the credit of their origin. The Convention never said, nor did any member ever express the idea, so far as we know, that the Legislature ought to refuse a charter to the Roanoke interest, if they wish to accomplish their scheme within themselves. The Examiner might have spared the indignation which it felt at the contemplation of its own spectre.

We learn that the Supreme Court of No. Carolina has taken a recess until the third Monday in August, in consequence of the indisposition of Chief Justice Henderson.—All the arguments had been concluded, and the Judges were making out their opinions at the time of adjournment.

The report of the breaking out of the Cholera at Princeton, New Jersey, is not confirmed.

The Rutherfordton Spectator offers the following as the Ticket proper to be voted at the ensuing election by those who favor the much desired Reform in the provisions of our Constitution, viz:

Change of the Constitution.

We hope this important subject will not be forgotten amid the multiplicity of objects for which the people are called upon to bestow their suffrages. The day cannot be distant when those who have so long laboured under the oppression of the present system, will not be put off. They must eventually succeed, and it becomes those who have been opposed to the granting of their rights, to submit with the best grace possible.

Execution.—Mrs. Frances Silvers was executed at Morganton on the 12th inst. for the murder of her husband. She made a confession of all the circumstances leading to the commission of the awful deed, from which it appears that the whole period of her matrimonial life, (a little more than 2 years,) was spent in a succession of quarrels and fights, always, as she says, commenced by her worthless partner. She says he was loading his gun with the avowed purpose of shooting her, when she caught up the axe and gave him the fatal blow. A few moments afterwards she would have given, she says, a thousand worlds to have called back the blow.

Cotton.—It is ascertained that the quantity of Cotton received at Charleston and Savannah from the 1st of Oct. 1832, to the 1st of July 1833, is 400,227 bales, being 40,027 bales *less* than during the same period last year.

There are two vacant Professorships in the University of North Carolina, which will be filled on the first Monday in September next—one of *Rhetoric and Belles Letters*, with a salary of $1000—the other of *Modern Languages*, salary $750. Letters must be addressed, post paid, to Charles Manly, Raleigh.

The Fayetteville Observer is incorrect in saying that the David Brown struck on the *Bar* at Beaufort. There are 17 feet water on the bar at low, and 21 feet at high water. The morning being hazy and no pilot on board, she missed the channel an ran on a shoal amongst the breakers.—*Newbern Spec.*

It is gratifying to learn from some of our farmers, that the crops are not so generally deficient as they were supposed to be.—*Ib.*

John Thaw, Esq. has been appointed Cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States in Pittsburg, in place of James Correy, Esq. resigned.

Col. Achilles Murat, of Florida, came passenger in the ship Samson, arrived at N. York from London.

Matthew T. Scott, Esq. has been appointed Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposite of the Bank of the United States in Lexington, Ky. in place of Joseph Towler, deceased; and F. Dewees, Esq. has received the appointment of Teller, in place of Mr. Scott.

Rail Road to the Neuse.—We mentioned in our last, that a determination had been formed, to make an immediate effort in the counties interested, to get the necessary amount of stock taken, to carry into effect the scheme of a Rail-Road from Raleigh to Waynesborough, and thence to Newbern or Wilmington, or to both places. The work was commenced in this City, yesterday, by a gentleman, whose public spirit leads him voluntarily to assume the task, and whose zeal and perserverance augur the most propitious results.—*Raleigh Register.*

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

Rail Road Ahoy!!—We have just opened books for the projected Rail Road from the Capital to Waynesborough, and immediately secured over $25,000 stock. We shall raise easily the amount which was expected from this County, and, if necessary, 20,000 dollars more than was assigned to our share. Our people are waking up, and all give something. ALERT.

Waynesborough, 23d July, 1833.

Portsmouth & Roanoke Rail Road.—We have made some inquiries how this important and noble work, is progressing, and take pleasure in stating that contracts have been made for graduating the road to Suffolk, four miles of which are completed for the rails. The Contractors are driving on through the Great Dismal Swamp, and the Swamp near Portsmouth, with nearly two hundred hands. The Swamp is dry and the ground much better than was expected it would be, and there is no doubt they will complete their contract in time, so that the rails may be laid and the road completed to Suffolk by the 25th December next.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

The standard weight for merchantable wheat this season, has been fixed by the city millers of Richmond, at 58 lbs. the bushel. Last season it was 60, and half the crop weighed 61.—*Whig.*

We learn that $1,500,000 Mississippi State Bonds, bearing six per cent. interest, from the first of March last, redeemable in 33 years, have been purchased at 113¼ per cent. by Messrs. Prime, Ward, King & Co. T. Biddle & Co. S. & M. Allen, J. D. Beers & Co. and others.—*N. Y. Amer.*

Changes of law have a great effect in popular government to weaken its force, by preventing or destroying *habits*. A steady operation gives force to laws, and the government acquires dignity and respect, in proportion to its uniformity of proceeding.

Simon Snyder.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT CONVENTION.

The last Raleigh Register contains a full list of the County Committees appointed by the President of the late Internal Improvement Convention under the 8th resolution adopted by that body. We insert the list for those counties in which the Observer has its principal circulation:—

Anson.—William A. Morris, Moses Cuthbertson, Alexander Little, Jos. White, John Smith, Joseph Bedley, Jonathan Smith, William Allen, Nelson P. Lyle, James M. Rushing, Thomas D. Park, Patrick H. Winston, Clement Marshall, William Johnston, William Dismukes, Martin Pickett, John Beard, James Legrand, Alexander W. Brandon, John C. McKenzie.

Bladen.—Jno. Owen, Rob't Lyon, Isaac Wright, John T. Gilmore, William J. Cowan, John B. Brown, William H. Beatty, Kennith McLeod, John D. Beatty, John McKethan, James J. McKay, Robert Melvin, J. J. McMillan, Samuel Cain, Salter Lloyd, William Jones, Joshua Singletary, John A. Robeson, Jos. Gillespie, James D. McKay.

Chatham.—N. A. Stedman, John S. Guthrie, Hugh McQueen, Charles J. Williams, Thomas M. Prince, Abraham G. Kean, Peter Le Messurier, Wm. H. Hardin, Jonathan Hamalson, Henry S. Clark, Charles Lutterloh, William Albright, John W. Bynum, John Williams, John H. Hawkins, William Lindlay, Thomas Farish, John J. Alston, Thomas Thompson, Isaiah Burnet.

Cumberland.—John D. Toomer, John D. Eccles, David McNeill, Louis D. Henry, Robert Strange, John H. Hall, John Huske, Thomas N. Cameron, Thomas L. Hybart, Alexander Elliott, Jonathan Evans, John Smith, Edward L. Winslow, James Seawell, E. J. Hale, David McNeill, Archibald McNeill, Archibald McDiarmid, Edw'd W. Willkings, Alexander McAllister.

Columbus.—Luke R. Simmons, J. Maultsby, Caleb Stephens, Isaac Powell, Archibald McKay, William Kemp, James Burney, Alexander Troy, Richard Wooten, Marmaduke Powell, Joshua Williamson, Elisha Sellers, James Smith, Colin MacRae, Solomon King, Absalom Powell, William Kemp, William Mills, Josiah Vyc, James Lawson.

Duplin.—John E Hussey, Joseph Gillespie, A. O. Grady, William Wright, Jeremiah Pearsall, Thomas O. Larkin, John Miller, Jason Smith, Wm. H. Hurst, Allen Morris, James K. Hill, Thos. P. Hall, Henry Whitmore, Dr. Crosby, Andrew Hurst, Stephen Miller, Benjamin Best, John Farrier, Wm. K. Frederick, S. Graham.

Davidson.—John A. Hogan, William Wiseman, Henry Ledford, Wm. R. Holt, James Wiseman, David Mock, Jacob Brummell, William Clemmons, John Clemmons, William Adderton, William Kennedy, John P. Mabry, Spencer Clark, John M. Smith, William Bodenhammer, Thomas Hampton, L. Snider, Andrew Hunt, Absalom Williams, Ransom Harris.

Guilford —Jonathan Parker, Allen Peeples, David Thomas, George C. Mendenhall, Christopher Moring, Francis L. Simpson, William Unthank, Joshua Stanly, Andrew Lindsay, Abram Geren, James W. Doak, John M. Dick, John M. Morehead, William Swaim, Amos Weaver, John T. Gilmore, Jesse H. Lindsay, Nathan Hunt, Jno. A. Smith, James T. Morehead.

Moore —Josiah Tyson, William Wadsworth, J. B. Montgomery, Archibald McNeill, Duncan Murchison, J. B. Kelly, Hugh McDonald, James S. Gaines, Neven McLeran, Wm. McLean, Daniel McNeill, Archibald McBryde, Gideon Seawell, Archibald Monroe, Cornelius Dowd, jr. Elias Kennedy, Nicholas Nall, Alexander McNeill, William Hancock, Malcom Shaw.

Montgomery.—James M. Lilly, Francis Leak, Pleasant M. Mask, Reuben Kendall, John Crump, George W. McCain, Hardy Morgan, George F. Smith, James M. Gaines, William Harris, John M. Allen, Edmund Deberry, James M. Butler, Reuben R. Hunt, David Kendal, Howel Harris, Thos. Allen, James Allen, Enoch Jordan, John E. Chambers.

New Hanover.—Joseph H. Lamb, Thomas Hill, L. H. Marsteller, M. W. Campbell, Alexander J. Love, Patrick Usher, Daniel Sherwood, Owen Holmes, Thomas B. Wright, William S. Larkins, Patrick Murphey, Robert H. Cowan, William W. Jones, Alexander McRae, Thomas Loring, George H. McMillan, Gabriel Holmes, Edward B. Dudley, James F. McRee, John Kerr.

Orange —Wm. Montgomery, J. Allison, Priestly H. Mangum, James S. Smith, James Mebane, Duncan Cameron, William McCauley, William A. Graham, Samuel Holt, Willie P. Mangum, Dennis Heartt, John Boon, William Barbee, Tho. Ruffin, Hugh Waddell, Herbert Sims, Joseph Caldwell, D. D., Michael Holt, Wm. Norwood, Josiah Turner.

Randolph.—Hugh Moffitt, Alexander Cunningham, A. Brower, Benjamin Elliott, Joshua Craven, Tidrance Lane, Abram Brower, Jesse Bray, Henry B. Elliott, Hugh McCain, George Hoover, Jonathan Worth, Alexander Gray, Jesse Harper, William Hogan, John Long, Phineas Nixon, Tho. Marby, John B. Troy, James Hodgins.

Robeson —Shadrach Howell, Alex'r Watson, Benj. Lee, Malcom Purcell, John Gilchrist, Chas. Moore, Arch'd McRae, Warren Alford, Daniel McPhail, Arch'd Brown, Duncan McAlpin, Randall Currie, Joseph C. Lee, Neill McNeill, Jesse Pittman, Bright Williams, Giles McLean, Malcom Lamon, J. W. Powell, A. Watson.

Richmond.—Walter F. Leak, Isaac Dockery, Duncan McLaurin, Robert Powell, James Graham, John W. Covington, Francis T. Leak, J. McAlister, Tryam McFarland, Robert J. Raiford, William Crawford, Daniel McKinnon, John L. Fairly, John R. Buie, Charles Patterson, Erasmus Love, Dudley Mask, Neal Nicholson, James Williams, Charles M. Robeson.

Sampson.—Edward C. Gavin, Arch'd C. Monk, Dickson Sloan, William Kirby, William McKay, Thomas J. Faison, William Faison, Ollen Mobley, William Robeson, David Underwood, Thomas K. Morrisy, Henry Holmes, B. Caraway, Whitney Ryals, Robt. McKay, Wm. Blackman, Arch'd Monk, John Vail, Everet Bess, Dr. Strong.

Stokes.—Gabriel T. Moore, John F. Poindexter, L. Ziglar, John Hill, Emanuel Shober, John Blackburn, Joseph Winston, William Carter, Hampton Bynum, James Frost, Salathiel Stone, Augustin H. Sheppard, Charles F. Bagge, Jeremiah Goleson, Andrew Bowman, James Matthews, John Butner, John Bitting, Thomas T. Armstrong, Matthew R. Moore.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor:—Frequent advertisements present themselves, signed by merchants of your town, of a variety of goods, '*fine and very cheap*,' much to the amusement of persons of fashion: whereas other articles more wanted by our farmers, (such as Crawly steel,) known to be superior on an edge tool, are neglected. What is the reason? does it not give them a fair profit? or do they not consider it their interest to accommodate those who have been in the habit of dealing for a number of years in your place? Would thank you to inquire. Respectfully, yours, &c. P. T.

July 26, 1833.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on Saturday last, in the 17th year of his age, Mr. JOHN M. TUTON.

In this town, on Sunday morning last, after a short but painful illness, Miss ANN ELIZA, aged 16 years, daughter of the late Obadiah Potter, of Georgetown, S. C.

MARRIED,

In the vicinity of Laurel Hill, Richmond county, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. Archibald McQueen, Mr. BENJAMIN L. McLAUCHLIN, Merchant, of Columbia, S. C. to Miss ELIZA McLEAN, only daughter of Hugh McLean, Esq.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 45 a 50. Bacon, 7 50 a 8¼. Beeswax 17 a 17½. Coffee 12½ a 15. Cotton, 11½ a 13. Corn 67 a 70. Flaxseed, $1½. Flour, new 5 50 a $6. Feathers a 32 35. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 32 a 33. Nails, cut, 6½ a 6¾. Sugar, brown, 7½ a 9½; Lump 14; Loaf 15 a 18. Salt 65 a 75. Wheat $1. Whiskey 30 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 3½ a 3¾.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to July 24.

Brigs, Pandore from New York, Mentos from Philadelphia. Schrs. George Fourth from Nassau, N. P., Meridian from Boston, William Henry from Charleston.

Fayetteville Lyceum.

THE Subscribers, and others disposed to unite with the association, are invited to meet at the Town Hall on Thursday next the 1st August, at 12 o'clock, M.

July 29, 1833.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

For Rent,

A Two story DWELLING HOUSE, on one of the principal streets, a few minutes walk from the Market House. It has recently been fitted up suitably for a genteel family. In the yard, is a well of water as good as any in the vicinity of Fayetteville, in rear of the building is an excellent garden under cultivation.

JOHN McARN.

July 30, 1833. 43-tf.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of

E. & I. BLAKE,

Was dissolved on the 27th day of April last, by mutual consent. The business of the concern will be settled by Edmund Blake.

EDMUND BLAKE.
ISHAM BLAKE, Jr.

ALL Persons indebted to the above Firm, are requested to call and settle the same without delay. EDMUND BLAKE.

July 25, 1833. 43-4w.

LEATHER.

A Supply of Saddle, Bridle, Skirting and upper *Shoe* **LEATHER**, kept constantly on hand for sale by

GEO. W. RAGLAND & CO.

July 30, 1833. 43-tf.

PENSION OFFICE.

Fayetteville, July 26, 1833.

NOTICE to persons entitled to receive the arrears of pension due to deceased pensioners and to persons under the care of guardians.

In case of the death of any pensioner, the arrears of pension due to him at the time of his death will be paid,

1st. To the widow of the deceased pensioner, or to her attorney, proving herself to be such, *before a Court of Record.*

2d. If there be no widow, then to the child or children of the deceased pensioner, or to his, her or their attorney, if of lawful age; or to his, her or their guardian or his attorney if they are minors, upon proof before a *Court of Record*, of the necessary facts in each case.

3d. If there be no widow, child or children, then the amount due such pensioner at the time of his death, will be paid to the legal representatives of the deceased.

When an executor or administrator shall apply for the pension due to a deceased person he must furnish a certificate of the Clerk of the Court, stating that he is duly authorized to act in that capacity, on the estate of the deceased pensioner, and that it has been proved to his satisfaction, that there is no widow, child nor children of the said pensioner living.

In all cases of deceased pensioners, the original pension certificate, must be surrendered, or other substantial evidence of the identity of the person to whom the pension claimed was due, must be produced, in case such certificate cannot be obtained for surrendry; and that due search and inquiry have been made for said certificate, and that it cannot be found. The date of said pensioner's death must be proved before a *Court of Record.*—A certificate of the facts proved, must be obtained from the Clerk of the Court; it is not necessary for the Clerk to give the evidence in detail, but only to state the facts that have been proved, and certify under his seal of office, that the testimony was satisfactory to the Court.

When a pensioner is placed under guardianship, the guardian applying for a pension, must in addition to the evidence of the pensioner's identity, deposite a certificate from the Clerk of the Court, that he is *at that time*, acting in that capacity, and also, satisfactory evidence, that his ward was living at the date the pension claimed became due. The identity of the pensioner in such cases, must be established under the form as follows:

State of North Carolina, }
——— *County.* }

Be it known, that before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County, personally appeared guardian of and made oath in due form of law, that the said is still living, and is the identical person named in the original certificate, in his possession, of which (I certify) the following is a true copy.

[Here insert a copy of his certificate of pension.]

That he now resides in and has resided there for the space of years past, and that previous thereto he resided in *

——— ———, *Guardian.*

Sworn and subscribed this day of 18 , before me,
J. P.

* Insert former place of residence.

These regulations have been prescribed by the Accounting Officer of the Treasury Department, and will take effect from and after the 4th September 1833. JOHN HUSKE, *Agent.*

July 27, 1833. §43-3w.§

☞ The Editors of the Register and Star, Raleigh; Rutherford Spectator; Watchman, Salisbury; Spectator, Milton; Spectator, Newbern; Star, Elizabeth City, will please give the above three insertions and forward their accounts to the Agent at Fayetteville.

Blanks for sale at the Book Store.

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dler's Book.—The last ...he U. States—His chief ...: that a New York prin... Sanscrit types: that our ... at school; that the best ... the U. States, was old, ...at the Cambridge Uni... composed of forty ...ains not many valua... apples are not more ...lish turnips; that the ...ot well enforced: that ...w York will take mo... him: that an Ameri... honest than an Eng... gers are too readily re..., when they come, like ... testimonials as they ...d to produce: and that ...s become to be known, ... succeed here, because ...tented, if not inclined ... The worst of Mr. Fid... ity.—*Phil. Cron.*

...ans.—In the town of ... present time, there is ... to the Journal of that ...nds inquiring for port ... *best*, but where the ...hat of a superior qual... bout 2 gallons is the ... purchase, but he has ...tance taken more than ...*try it*—some objection ... smacks his lips with ...eur, and—"*will call a-*... as an accompaniment— ... in default of the latter ...d then away to another ...xperiment. The Jour... man be not a wander... ...st a wandering *pipe*. ... pipes of this sort, if ...ill soon be *smoked*.

...OUTH (N. H.) JOURNAL.

Yankee Lady.—Several ... respectable young lady, ... of "single blessedness," ... shop and fancy goods ...ore in this town. She prosecuted her ...siness with success for some time, and ...ade considerable money; but at length ...ere was a severe depression in the vari... ...s departments of trade among our citi... ...ns, and the ... suffered in common ...ith her neighbors, though her complaints, ... this decline of business, were by no ...eans so loud as theirs. She had a large ...ock of goods, and for such an establishment, as ... ...w of them had become ...op-worn ... As for staying in ... is dull town, ...ger, where there was ... prospect of marriage or money, ...e said she could not. So she settled up ...r affairs as fast as she could, with a determination to ... her fortune somewhere ...se. She ... up her stock of goods, ...hich ... between two and three ...ousand dollars, and shipped them to East ...orida, where she went herself also. In ...few months she wrote back tidings to her ...iends in ...ath, stating that she had ...prospered ...ey, had opened a shop, ...und business ...sk, and had sold her ...erchandize ... profit of fifty per cent. ...e has resided ... Florida two or three ...ars—has been fortunate in all her specu... ...ns in ... and selling English and ...erican ...ds—enjoyed fine health, ... made many acquaintances and ... best of all, she has just ...ry wealthy widower, and ...hat Florida is the place *also that there are other ...y as good as hers.*

HIDES.

...ave now on hand about one ...f HIDES, which they would ...le terms for Cash or Coun... ...xpect to keep up as usual ... through the Winter and

I. BLAKE & SON.

43-3t.

...tion.

...y negro girl Mary, was ta... ...ntation by John Scoggins, ...ly with an intention to sell ...n all persons from trading ...son but myself has any title ... girl, in the 14th year of her ...er slim, and when spoken to ...wing her head to one side.— ...out, chunky man, about thirty ...ck hair, beard and large whis... A liberal reward will be paid ... the girl.

TARLETON MADDOX.

...atham County, July 30.—43-2t.

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* A well known writer in the Newbern Spectator of the 19th inst. (H. B. C.) states that during the last year he found the Gama grass on the shore of the Neuse river, and that a gentlemen in Florida assured him that he had found it in that Territory.—[*Editor of the Observer.*

We think that we are safe in pronouncing the Rev. Isaac Fidler,—whose book on American "Professions, Literature and Manners" has just appeared—to be the greatest blockhead of all the foreigners who have written about our country. The work is rendered curious by the number of absurdities with which it is seasoned, as well as by some just strictures to which attention is due.—Such a passage as the following is a fine specimen of sense and accuracy.

"The Clergy of America are prohibited by an act of legislature from sitting in the Chamber of Representatives. This was not always the case, but was brought about in the following manner. One of the members of Congress, a Clergyman, was very desirous that some permanent provision should be made for the Episcopal Church, and was urgent with a friend of his, a member also, to use his endeavours to accomplish it. The friend, probably annoyed by frequent solicitations, and being, as Americans in general are represented, a summer's day friend, promised his word of honor that he would do something for the Church. Accordingly, he mentioned this circumstance in Congress on the first opportunity, and, relating his promise, moved that no clergyman should thenceforth sit in that house. The motion was carried by a vast majority, and clergymen, with their golden anticipations, vanished from it for ever. This was told me by a divine of eminence."

"Old Hickory."—We have seen 12 *beautiful axes,* from the factory of Alexander Harrison, New Haven, which were presented to Gen. Jackson on his recent visit to that city. They were made by twelve different men in said factory, each doing his best, and are of different models, according to the taste or genius of the workmen. A *hikcory* box varnished, and lined with silk, contains them, in which, after being exhibited a day or two at the Exchange, they are to be conveyed to Washington. It is not stated to what use they are to be applied by the President. Some think that he intends to make a new Kitchen Cabinet. In that case he will of course dispense with the old one.

Jour. of Commerce.

It is stated in the New York Advocate, that the amount of duties received at the Custom House in that city, for the first quarter of the current year was about $3,500,000; and that since the present law went into operation, the monthly amount there has been about one million of dollars.

Knowledge.—What is it that mainly distinguishes a man from a brute? Knowledge. What makes the vast difference there is between savage and civilized nations? Knowledge. What forms the principal difference between men as they appear in the same society? Knowledge. What raised FRANKLIN from the humble station of a printer's boy to the first honors of his country? Knowledge. What took SHERMAN from his shoe maker's bench, gave him a seat in Congress, and there made his voice to be heard among the wisest and best of his compeers? Knowledge. What raised SIMPSON from the weaver's loom to a place among the first mathematicians; and HERSCHEL from being a poor fifer's boy in the army, to a station among the first of Astronomers? Knowledge. It is the philosopher's stone—the true alchymy that turns every thing it touches into gold. It is the sceptre that gives us our dominion over nature; the key that unlocks the stores of creation, and opens to us the treasures of the universe.

Mechanics' Magazine.

From the Philadelphia Chronicle.

On Sunday evening, Mrs. Johnson, of this city, gave her child a few drops of laudanum as a relief. On the following morning, having occasion to go out, she left the child in the charge of a young woman, and a boy of nine years of age. The young woman handed it to the boy to hold, while she attended to her other house duties. The boy, in the meantime, gave the child two tea-spoonfuls of the laudanum. When the mother came in, she thought she heard the child make some unusual noise; and finding it ill, she sent for Dr. Moore, who was, however, unable to restore it from the effects of the laudanum. The child died in about twenty four hours after. This should be a caution to place medicine beyond the reach of inexperienced persons.

"Barney, leave the girls alone."—A correspondent of the British Naval Chronicle, affirms that this musical bagatelle, owes its origin to the kiss publicly bestowed on the late Commodore Barney, by the beautiful Queen of France, on the occasion of his visit to Paris, after his gallant exploits at sea, in the war of the Revolution. The maids of honor were all so eager to follow the gracious example of the Queen, that it is said, the young American became thenceforth, an object of envy and dislike to all the beau monde, at Court.

The bagatelle was composed by an Irish officer, who was present when the royal familiarity was exhibited.

Comfort for Horses.—Rub tanner's oil over the parts of horses most exposed to annoyance from flies, and they are perfectly protected against their tormentors. "The merciful man, is merciful to his beast," and he who will not guard his horse against flies, deserves to be fly-blown himself.

The territory of Arkansas contains a population of about 41,000.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscribers are this day receiving in part, their Spring supplies of

Staple and Fancy Dry GOODS,
Ready Made CLOTHING,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
HATS and SHOES,
HATTER'S TRIMMINGS, SADDLERY

of all descriptions, &c. &c., the whole of which are expected in a few days, and which will comprise a more general assortment than ever before offered at *wholesale* in this market.

With a view of making the Stock worthy the attention of Dealers generally, the assortment has been made this Spring, much more general, and having been selected with care and on the best terms, they flatter themselves they will be enabled to offer inducements making it worthy the interest of their friends and the public generally, to which they invite their attention.

HALL & JOHNSON.

In Store,

110 Hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
25,000 lbs. prime green COFFEE,
300 kegs Nails,
Bar, hoop and sheet Iron,
Iron, brass and steel Wire,
Dye Stuffs and Paints,

Together with a very general assortment of every article in the Grocery Line.

HALL & JOHNSON.

April 21, 1833. 29tf.

Boot & Shoe Manufactory.

PELEG PEARCE,

Respectfully offers his thanks to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, and informs them that he still remains at his former Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of Leather of the best kind, which will enable him to execute all orders in the neatest and most durable manner, at short notice. All kinds of repairing done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 9. 27tf.

WINE.

10 Quarter Casks sweet MALAGA, } WINE,
10 " " SHERRY, }

For sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

May 28. 34tf.

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVING BY STEAMER JOHN WALKER,

100 Hhds. prime MOLASSES,

For sale by

JONES FULLER.

May 21st, 1833. 33tf.

Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

105 Bags Rio and Laguyra COFFEE,
10 hhds. Molasses,
40 kegs Nails, assorted 4d @ 20d.
60 sets Wagon Boxes.

In Store,

Sugar, Salt, Iron, Steel, Castings,
Loaf and Lump Sugar, and Sirup,
35 boxes Fayetteville mould Candles,
Cotton Bagging, bale Rope, and Cotton Yarn,
2500 bushels of bread Corn, Oats, Flour & Bacon,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Together with a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce—by

HENRY HORN.

May 28. 34tf.

Molasses, Coffee and Sugar.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

100 Bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
20 hhds. prime New Orleans Molasses,
15 do. prime Porto Rico do.
2 do. common quality do.
8 do. good Porto Rico Sugar,

—On Hand—

350 sacks blown SALT,
300 do. Liverpool ground do.
1000 bushels Liverpool do. in bulk,
500 do. Alum ditto,
40 bags Coffee,
8 barrels Sugar,
50 kegs Nails,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
German and blistered Steel,
50 barrels Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 & 3,
No. 1 Salmon, a good article,
10,000 lbs. good Bacon.

The above, together with other articles, too tedious to enumerate, make the Subscriber's assortment of Groceries (Liquors of all kinds excepted) worthy the attention of purchasers; they are invited to call and examine them.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

April 16, 1833. 28-tf.

Notice to Travellers,

FARE REDUCED.

THE Charleston Mail Coach, via Lumberton, Marion Court House, and Georgetown, leaves the Planter's Hotel every day at 2 o'clock P. M.

This Line has been greatly improved by the addition of new Coaches and several Teams of Horses. The time so arranged that Godfrey's Ferry and Pee Dee Swamp are crossed by day light: the Houses of accommodation are good.

Fare through $18. Apply for Seats, or further information, at the Planter's Hotel.

A. DOUGLASS, *Agent for the Proprietor.*

N. B. All Baggage and Parcels at the risk of the owners.

December 10. 10t.

Travelling Trunks and Bags.

JUST received an assortment of Leather TRAVELLING TRUNKS and BAGS.

For sale by

A. KIMBALL.

November 13. §6-tf.§

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring supply of FANCY DRY GOODS, &c. direct from New York and Philadelphia, which he offers for sale at his usual low prices for cash.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.

Fayetteville, Feb. 26. 21tf.

Beef.

A FEW half Barrels *MESS BEEF,* put up expressly for family use, for sale by

A. KIMBALL.

Mill Saws.

THE Subscriber has just received a few dozen Rowland's MILL SAWS of extra thickness, manufactured expressly for this market

ARCH'D CAMPBELL.

April 16, 1833. 28tf.

Soap.

50 BOXES No. 1. bar *SOAP,* just received by Steamer John Walker, for sale by

A. KIMBALL.

COTTON GINS.

THE Subscriber has again commenced the manufacture of Cotton Gins, at his residence, Leesville, Robeson County, N. C. and intending to make the business permanent, he has engaged the services of one of the best workmen in the Southern Country. He has also spared no pains, in procuring the very best materials; and to ensure patronage, he has reduced the price to $2 per Saw, six months credit, or $1 87 cash. His Gins being warranted.

After the present time, he will keep them constantly on hand at Hall & Johnson's. If he meets with encouragement, he will next year establish his Factory at Fayetteville, in which case he will also be enabled to repair Gins for a considerable extent of country around, which will be of great advantage to those owning Gins, and also to the quality of Cotton sold in the Fayetteville market, as much depends, in this article, as to quality of Gin and the order it is in.

J. W. POWELL.

Reference to Hall & Johnson, John M. Dobbin, C. P. Mallett, and Jos. Baker.

June 29th, 1833. 39-3m.

State of North Carolina.

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1833.

Joseph Davis, and Ellender his wife, *vs.* William Kees, John Kees, Vinson Kees, James Kees, Samuel Kees, Thomas Kees, Cornelius Kees, and Sally Kees.

IT appearing to the Court, that Vinson Kees, Cornelius Kees and William Kees, Defendants in this case, reside out of the State, therefore it is *Ordered by the Court,* That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer,* for six weeks, that the aforesaid Vinson Kees, Cornelius Kees, and William Kees, appear at next Court, at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in August next, and then and there plead, answer or demur, otherwise it will be taken *pro confesso* as to them.

Witness, *Cornelius Dowd,* Clerk of our said Court at Office, the third Monday of May, A. D. 1833. CORN'S DOWD, *Clk.*

July 2. 40-6w.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he is now receiving at his Store, on the North corner of the Market Square, a very extensive assortment of Seasonable GOODS, selected in New York and Philadelphia, from the latest importations—His stock is now unusually complete, embracing a great variety of

Seasonable, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, China, Crockery, Glass Ware, &c.,

All of which will be offered by wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms. Country Merchants and retail Purchasers generally, are invited to examine his assortment, which comprizes in part,

The following, viz:

Super blue, black and mixt Saxony CLOTHS,
Extra super blue and black London ditto
Do ditto green, claret, brown and olive, do.
Do ditto dark Oxford and light mixt, do.
Superfine black, drab and buff Cassimere,
Do black, brown and green crape Camlet, a beautiful article for gentlemen s wear,
Princetta & Brochella, black, blue, green & brown,
Fine black and light mixt Erminett and merino Cassimere,
Black Lasting and Goat's hair blue Camlet, a superior article,
Rowen Cassimere, printed Stormonts, blue and yellow Nankeens,
White Satteen, imperial and Cantoon Cord, Beaverteens and Moleskin, plain and striped,
White and brown Jeans and Drillings, some very superior—French Linen,
A large assortment of Valencia, Marseilles, silk Velvet, light and dark, plain and figured Vestings, some very handsome,
Irish Linens, in whole and demi pieces, & Long Lawn, unusually cheap,
English, Scotch and French Ginghams, newest style, a great variety, & some really beautiful,
An extensive selection of English and American Calicoes and Prints, some choice styles, very cheap,
Some beautiful 4-4 French Muslins, a splendid new article for Ladies' Dresses,
Super 6-4 French Bombazine and India Pongees
Black, brown, green, crimson and scarlet Bombazetts,
Green, scarlet and crimson Moreens, very cheap,
A great variety of silks including the most fashionable colors,
Favaroni's and Matteoni's best Italian Lutstring,
Peu-de-Soi, a new and rich article—black, white and colored Satins,
Extra rich heavy India black Satin, Levantine, Sinchews and Sarsnets,
Green and brown Sarsnet for Calashes, and bordered do. for umbrella covering,
Green, white, pink, blue and straw colored Florences, extremely low,
Striped and watered Satins and Gros-de-Naps, very rich, for Ladies' Bonnets,
A great variety of Ladies' silk Shawls & Hdkffs.
Some beautiful Hernani, do ditto,
Linen Cambric do. plain and bordered—fine Linen Cambric and Bishop Lawns,
Plain and figured Book, Swiss, Jaconet & Mull Muslins, checked and ✕ barred,
4-4 & 6-4 Cambric, fine and common—Furniture Dimity and Table Napkins,
Gentlemen's heavy Bandanna and Pongee Handkerchiefs, cheap,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's silk and cotton Hosiery,
Do. do Gloves, & Gentlemen's thread do & Socks,
A large assortment of Ladies' Prunella, Morocco, Seal and Leather Shoes,
Ditto Gentlemen's fine Shoes and Bootees, cheap,
Gentlemen's fine beaver Hats, fashionable shape,
Youths' ditto, and Caps,
Ladies' Parasols and sun Umbrellas, some very beautiful, with ivory carved handles,
Gentlemen's silk and cotton do. of superior finish,
Do. fashionable Stocks, white and black Satin and Bombazine, a great variety & cheap,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, latest style,
Bonnet Ribbons, belt do. and Taffetas, a variety,
Lace Veils, super blond gauze do., and green Barege,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, & 6-4 brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, cheap,
Fine Irish Sheetings, Russia Diaper and Sheetings,
A large assortment of Brazilian tuck & side Combs,
Some beautiful shell do., plain do and carved,
Perfumery, Essences, Macassar Oil, Otto of Roses, Pungents, Powder Puffs, Vestimental Soap, indellible Ink, German Cologne, &c. &c.
An extensive assortment of Hardware and fine Cutlery,
A variety of fine pen and pocket Knives, Ladies' best steel Scissors,
A large assortment of Crockery Ware, some elegant sets of China,
Saddlery, &c., Gig, Riding and Sportsmen's Whips, some very elegant,

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to be enumerated; all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL

Fayetteville, N. C. April 16, 1833. 28tf.

JEREMIAH KYLE, Jr.

HAVING purchased the entire stock of GOODS of James Kyle, intends to continue the

Dry Goods,
Hardware & Grocery

Business, at the old Stand formerly occupied by James Kyle; where he will be receiving new Goods by every arrival from New York and Philadelphia. The former customers of James Kyle, and all others wishing to purchase Goods by *WHOLESALE* or *RETAIL,* will please call and examine for themselves.

March 25, 1833.

For Sale—*For Cash or Produce,*

6 Hhds. N. O. and Porto Rico SUGAR,
10 Bags Coffee,
50 Kegs cut Nails, assorted, from 4d to 20d.
Castings, a handsome assortment,
Heavy Trace Chains, Axes, Shovels, Cotton and Wool Cards, Wagon boxes, Swedes and English Iron, Copperas, Saltpetre, Madder, Indigo, &c.

—ALSO—

AN ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE

Dry Goods,

MEN'S CLOAKS.

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.

JOHN MUNN.

December 4, 1832. §9-tf.§

FOR SALE, at Wilmington,

400 sacks of 4½ bushels esch of Liverpool SALT,
6000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
25 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
10 ditto, New Orleans,
80 ditto, Martinique Molasses, very good,
25 bbls. 4th proof Monongohela Spirits,
100 bags Cuba Coffee,
100 kegs White Lead.

LAZARUS & WHITMARSH.

January 11, 1833. 15-*tf.*

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

IN addition to his former Stock, is now receiving and offers for sale at his Store, North corner of Market Square, the following, viz:

75 bags prime green COFFEE,
35 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. Sugar,
Imperia Gunpowder, Souchong and Young Hyson Tea, in half and quarter chests and canisters, suitable for families,
30 barrels double refined loaf and lump Sugar,
5 do. Louisiana refined ditto,
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and Sicily Madeira, old Muscat and Malaga } WINES,
Superior old Port, Champaigne and Claret,
Old Cognac Brandy (Seignette brand) in pipes and quarter casks, *pure,*
Holland Gin, (Swan brand) old Jamaica Rum and Monongahela Whiskey, of excellent flavor,
15 hhds. N. E. Rum,
40 boxes fresh Raisins, bunch and bloom, some in half and quarter boxes,
Soft shell Almonds, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, race Ginger, Cinnamon, Pimento, sweet Oil, superior fresh Mustard in canisters, pearl Barley, &c.
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter, in pint and quart bottles,
Stoughton's Bitters, fresh Lime Juice and Lemon Sirup,
Sweet Chocolate and fine Salt in boxes,
Demijohns assorted sizes, wine and porter Bottles,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted sizes from 3d to 40d.
Dupont's Powder, bar Lead and Shot,
75 boxes mould candles, Spermaceti do.
50 sides sole Leather, some small sizes,
10,000 Spanish Segars, Saunders's best chewing Tobacco,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff in bottles,
3 ceroons Indigo, Chalk, Copperas, yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown and White,
Saltpetre, Alum, Spirits of Turpentine, Lamp Black, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 16, 1833. 28tf.

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

DIVIDEND NUMBER 9.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Dividend of two per cent., or one Dollar per Share, on the Capital Stock of said Company, will be paid at the Office of the Treasurer, on the 10th of April next.

GEO McNEILL, Agent and Treasurer.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1833. 24tf.

Notice.

MR. B. B. McKenzie having resigned his office of Post Master at Bostick's Mills, Richmond County, N. C., the Subscriber has been appointed Post Master in his stead.

TRISTRAM BOSTICK.

July 12, 1833. 41-3w.

Lands &c. for Sale.

THE Subscriber, being desirous to emigrate to the West, will sell, at Public Auction, on Thursday, the 15th of August next, his tract of LAND, lying upon Big Rockfish, about 20 miles West from Fayetteville, upon the Stage Road from Fayetteville to Rockingham. The tract contains 552 acres, abounds with many advantages, being healthy, pretty well improved, and well adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton, and every other product of this part of the State. There are three never-failing streams running through it, one of which may be rendered navigable for logs, clamps, &c.; two of them large enough for Saw Mills, the third for a Cotton Gin or Grist Mill. The Land abounds with excellent pine timber, and lies contiguous to the route surveyed for the Rail Road. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine for themselves. The terms will be easy and accommodating.

JOHN McCRUMMEN.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, Big Rockfish } 41-4tp.

July 15, 1833.

The New York Mercury,

IS published every Wednesday at noon and sent off by the evening mails of that day and the morning mails of Thursday. The Mercury is made up of the principal articles of the Journal of Commerce including the review of the market, prices of stocks, &c., but without the ship news or advertisements. It is neatly printed on a very large and beautiful sheet. Price $3 per annum: $5 for one copy two years or $10 for four copies one year, payable always in advance. This paper is admirably calculated for agriculturalists and professional gentlemen and for all families.

The Journal of Commerce,

IS published daily at $10 per annum, and twice a week at $5 per annum, or if paid in advance $4 per annum. Orders must be accompanied with money or a reference, and may be forwarded by mail at the risk of the Editors and without the payment of postage. Subscribers for the Journal of Commerce twice a week and the Mercury, are not received for a less time than one year.

New York, April 2, 1833 41-6w.

Notice.

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA,

35 Hhds. prime Cuba MOLASSES,
20 Hhds. superior Porto Rico ditto,
And for sale by

JONES FULLER.

May 10, 1833. 32tf.

JACKSON HOTEL.

Liberty Point,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes by unceasing assiduity, to merit a greater portion of patronage. He takes pleasure in stating, that he has just erected a splendid Hotel on the spot where he formerly lived. His table, as usual, shall be supplied with the luxuries of the market, and his Bar furnished with Liquors and Wines, not inferior to any Public House in the place. His Stables are also new, well supplied with the best provender, and attended by carefuland skillful Ostlers. His charges will be moderate.

WADDLE CADE.

November 27, 1832. §-8tf.§

CHEAP AND NEW GOODS.

D. MURCHISON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Public, that he has just received from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY WARE, GROCERIES, &c, which he offers cheap for Cash, at his Store in Mac Rae's new Brick Buildings, corner Store, west of R. Maynard & Co.'s Medicine Store.

Oct. 8. 1-tf

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having large and commodious Warehouses in a convenient part of town, and so situated as to be almost entirely out of all danger by fire, would attend to any business connected with the above line on the usual terms, and hopes, by reason of the advantages he may possess in point of security against that destructive element, and his own exertions to give general satisfaction in all cases where business is entrusted to him, to receive a share of public patronage.

HENRY HORN.

N. B. Country Merchants and others consigning Goods and Packages to my care from any of the Northern Cities, or any part of the Country, will meet with prompt attention in having them forwarded to any part of the State or the adjoining counties.

Fayetteville Jan. 1, 1833. (13tf.) H. H.

25 Kegs cut NAILS assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by

J. MUNN.

March 13. 71tf.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the Store lately erected by Mr. Hooper, on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of Market Square, where he is now receiving and intends keeping constantly on hand, a good supply of the following articles.

Prime green COFFEE,
St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. Orleans SUGAR,
Liverpool and Alum Salt,
Swedes and English Iron,
German and Blister Steel,
Molasses, Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nails, Powder, Shot and Lead,
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels,
Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine,
Trace Chains, Halters and Weeding Hoes,
Drugs and Medicines,
Loaf and lump Sugar, Copperas,
Window Glass and Putty; Bellows, Anvils, Vises,
Sole and upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

CROCKERY, HATS AND SHOES.

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS, &c. &c.

Without further enumeration, his Stock comprises an assortment particularly adapted to the country trade, all of which he is disposed to sell at fair prices for cash or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market prices.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

N. B.—Any Commission Business will also meet with prompt attention. W. O. J.

October 9. 1-tf.

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

ST. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS, in hhds.
Porto-Rico ditto, in bbls.
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for family use.

JOHN MUNN.

April 17. 76tf.

FRESH LIME.

200 Casks fresh Thomastown Stone LIME,
Just received, and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 18, 1832. 11-tf.

HADLOCK'S Vegetable Powder for Diseases of the Lungs.

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having commenced the above business, solicits a share of patronage. All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business appertaining to a general Commission Agency.

DANIEL DICKSON.

Wilmington, N. C. Sept. 21*st* 1832. 99-tf.

12,000 Lbs. prime green Coffee,
10 hhds. Sugar,
10 do. Molasses,

Just received and for sale low for cash or country produce, by

HENRY HORN.

January 15. 15-tf.

Nails.

Just received from the Boston Iron Company,

100 kegs NAILS, assorted, from 4d to 20d.

For sale by

THO. SANDFORD & CO.

February 19. 20tf.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present,* opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention,* and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Just received from N
And for sale at E. J. Hale's a
(THE ONLY AGENT FOR FAYE
MORRISON'S P
The Hygeian Universal Me
British College of Heal
Which, by removing all obstruc
testines; thoroughly cleansing the
more purity to the Blood, and the
its *free circulation,* strikes at the ro
es, and is good in all cases, giving
and strength. Price one dollar a

A Servant Wo

TO hire, who may be considere
Apply to

June 24, 1833. C. P.

A PIANO FORTE for sale. Ap
June 24, 1833. C. P.

NEW FALL AND GOODS

P. DAVIS,

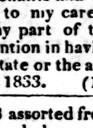
IS now receiving from New York
his Fall and Winter supply
consists of

DRY GOOD
Groceries, Hardware
HATS, SHOES, IRON,
WARE, &c. &c.

All of which he will sell on the
terms. Country Merchants and
to call and examine for themselv
N. B. A good assortment of
ING CLOTHS, kept constantly
15th Oct., 1832.

IMPORTAN
To Physicians, and
Medicine
R. MAYNARD,

WHOLESALE DRU
Person-Street, opposite W



ARE now receiving
Assortment of DRU
PAINTS, DYE STUF
MATERIALS, &c.
the largest that has
this Market, and which
genuine, and are determined to
possible terms. Physicians and
are invited to call and examine
will be promptly attended to. Pre
Physicians put up at the shortest not
Oct. 1.

FOR SAL

119 KEGS WHITE LEAD
102 Gall. Lamp Oil,
2000 lbs. Glauber Salts,
200 lbs. Chloride Lime,
1 bale Hops,
1 carboy Aquafortis,
1 do Sulphuric Acid,
7 Hampers Black Bottle
Linseed, Train and Sw
Glass 8x10 and 10x12,
Ink Powder and Liqu
Noyes',
Red and coloured wafers,
Syrup Sassaparilla and
Swaim's Panacea, (gene
Indelible Ink,
Maccasar and Bear's Oil,
Peppermint and Bonese
Chlorine Tooth-wash, a
cle for cleansing the
Osborne's Superior Wate
ple and Mahogony
Superior Hair, Clothes,
White-wash Brus
Surgeon and Dentist Ins
quality,
Hull's, Eberlee's and co
Shop Furniture, Crucible
vaporating Dishes,
Patent Medicines, (a la
ALSO,
Almonds, Raisins, Filbert
nuts.

October 2.

NOTI

MR. DANIEL SUTHERLA
my Agent for the collection
Accounts due to me, *with instr*
indiscriminately, by legal process
fail to pay on first application.

I OFFER for sale at my Store,
Market Square, Person-st., whe
Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Hog Skins,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Cochineal, Blue and Black Cod,
Facing, Padding and Shoe Lo
Common and Coarse Shoes
tail,
Fine and Wool Hats,
Shoe Thread, and Black
Men's Shoe Lasts, assorted,
Together with a general assort

Sugar and

JUST received, by the late a
GOODS
Which we offer on very accom
10 Hhds. Porto Rico and
bright and a good
3 do. and 10 bbls. Copper
2 do. Jamaica 4th proof
30 bags high scented Rio
20 do. Porto Rico
35 do. St. Domingo
10 bbls. Jamaica
10 Bags Pepper and Spice,
5 quarter Cassia Sweet Mala
5 do. Marseilles
3 do. Teneriffe
50 Kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
20 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 do. Apple Brandy, very
Cotton Baggin, Saltpetre,

Fayetteville, October 22, 1832.

Cape Fear & Yadkin

PURSUANT to the provisions
gislature of North Carolina,
incorporate the Cape Fear and
Company," the undersigned Com
ed by the said Act, *Give Notice,*
scription to the Capital Stock of
will be opened at the Court House
8th instant, and continued open
Fear in Fayetteville, after that day
tice.

DUNCAN MAC RAE,
J. W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
ROBERT STRANGE,
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT.

Fayetteville, May 7, 1832.